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(c) in how many cases appeals were preferred to (1) the hon. the Minister for Education and (2) to His Excellency the Governor of Madras;

(d) the number of sub-registrars and clerks reinstated as a result of appeal;

(e) the number of Brahmans, non-Brahmans, Muhammadans and Christians appointed by the Inspector-General as sub-registrars, probationary sub-registrars, clerks and peons after he assumed charge of the office; and

(f) the powers delegated by the Government to the district registrars regarding the appointment of clerks and menials withheld by the Inspector-General?

A.—(a) & (b) Government have no information.

(c) Three sub-registrars, one probationary sub-registrar and three clerks appealed against the order of the Inspector-General. Of these the memorial submitted by one of the clerks was addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council.

(d) The order of dismissal passed in the case of one of the clerks was commuted into one of suspension for a year.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 891.

(f) The hon. Member is referred to orders Nos. 85, 86 and 107 (b) in Part II of the Registration Manual.

*Separate establishment for C.I.D. Inspectors at Madras.*

907 Q.—Khan Sahib A. P. I. SAIYID IBRAHIM RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any of the C.I.D. Inspectors does work in the City for which a separate establishment is sanctioned; and

(b) whether the duplication of the work can be avoided and savings effected in this direction?

A.—(a) C.I.D. Inspectors only work on City cases on very rare occasions at the request of the Commissioner of Police.

(b) There is no duplication of work.

II

MOTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR 1923-24.

DEMAND XIV—POLICE—*cont.*

MOTION No. 141.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I beg to move—

*To omit the allotment of Rs. 76,884 for the East Coast Special Force.*

Sir, the details of this provision appear on page 110 of the Budget. It will be found that provision has been made in the Budget for 1923-24 for two Subadars, five Jamadars, two Havildars Majors, eight Havildars, one Havildar Major Armourer, ten Naiks, and 200 Constables—in all for 228 officers. It appears to be a permanent addition to the police force which will be brought into effect in the next year. In the course of the discussion on the last motion regarding the Armed Reserve for Salem and North Arcot, it was pointed out by the hon. the Law Member, as also by Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar, that they might be allowed to stand for one year

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under the existing circumstances. But so far as this provision is concerned there are other factors which show that it is intended to be more of a permanent character. If we look at the Budget estimate of the Public Works Department, we shall find that for the East Coast Special Force provision is made for buildings for the next year at a cost of one lakh of rupees. A detailed consideration will further show that this one lakh does not represent the value of the buildings at all. It is only a provision made for the construction of buildings next year. In the column 'amount of estimates' you will find a blank showing thereby that these estimates are not yet ready or are not yet sanctioned, and these buildings are likely to cost much more than one lakh provided for in the Budget. Therefore, if we bear in mind the fact that the buildings are proposed to be constructed for the East Coast Special Force at a cost of several lakhs of rupees, I think this House ought to hesitate before it can give its assent to a provision of this description. It is to be ascertained whether notwithstanding the cry for retrenchment, notwithstanding the pressure we are trying to bring to bear on the Executive to reduce its expenditure, it is necessary, in the year to come, to make a provision for a recurring expenditure of something like 80,000 rupees and a non-recurring expenditure of over several lakhs of rupees. If we have followed the trend of events in the country, I believe that tranquillity has been restored in the East Coast districts, and there is no justification for thinking of any extraordinary measures at this moment. I would ask the hon. the Law Member to consider whether the proposed special force will serve the purpose he has in view, and whether by precipitating action on the lines proposed it would not provoke resentment, if nothing else. It will not only do that, but it will also add substantially to the expenditure under this head. I am not in a position to say more because no further details have been given regarding the necessity for this provision. If the hon. the Law Member lays before us all his proposals with the reasons therefor, perhaps it will be time for me and the hon. Members to consider the proposals. With these observations, I move the motion regarding this provision."

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Sir, I welcome this opportunity to place before this House the reasons which led to the adoption of this particular device or expedient. In so doing, I shall first begin by referring hon. Members to the fact that in December 1921, the Finance Committee approved of the formation of a special armed Police Reserve for the East Coast. The present total strength is one inspector, four sergeants, fourteen head constables and one hundred and sixty seven constables. These were organized on the lines of ordinary district reserves. Recently, the Agency outbreak, about which I need not say very much, took place, and it proved that this particular force, organized as it was, was unsuitable both in its personnel and in its organization and was inadequate in number. What was the result? The result was that, in respect of what was called the Agency *fituri*, over two lakhs of rupees were spent and a special police had to be transported from Malabar more than four hundred in number, and troops had to be replaced in Malabar for that purpose. As I said, the special police trained to grapple with situations of this kind had to be brought in all the way from Malabar to the Agency because of the inadequacy and impossibility of dealing with a situation by means of that armed reserve police to which I have already referred. The first point that I desire to place before the House is that it is not only the right but the duty of the



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State never to call for the aid of the military in matters of civil outbreaks. That is really one of the fundamentals of constitutional practice and I think it will be accepted on all hands in this House that, as far as possible recourse or resort to the military ought not to be had in cases of civil outbreaks, civil insurrection or civil tumult of any form or shape. If there is, no properly organized police force, the military authorities have to be called in : and in fact, in the course of the last few years they have often been called in.

“What are the arguments? In the first place owing to the unavailability of the military at the shortest notice, it is not generally possible to call it in aid. The second and the more important argument, which will appeal to the hon. Members of this House and the public is the political inexpediency from every point of view of having any resort whatsoever to the military until a crisis of the first magnitude arises. Thirdly, it is the primary responsibility of a Civil Government to deal with situations that arises from its acts ; and, last but not least, is the tremendous financial burden and responsibility laid upon the civil powers by calling into aid the military authorities. As I said, the Agency *fituri* has till now cost us about two lakhs. Moreover, I may mention that the Government of India has had the whole of this matter under consideration. They have advised Local Governments that it is not the function of troops to perform police duties, and, I think, with that dictum or statement everybody will concur. Every one who has studied the history of constitutional development in countries which have attained constitutional freedom will find the remedy proposed universally acceptable. Further, in order to prevent riots, troops might be employed, but in that case the entire cost entailed by their employment is also recovered from the Local Governments. From that point of view I think the policy of keeping ourselves free from any resort to military help will find favour in this House. The Government of India have also urged the expediency of forming and equipping strong battalions of armed police, firstly on the ground that such battalions are cheaper to maintain and secondly they are themselves a deterrent to disorder. Moreover, it will be noticed that the military have to be concentrated in camps and that is a circumstance which should be borne in mind. This principle was followed in the enrolment and the organization of the Malabar special force, which has proved its mettle and its extreme usefulness in dealing with the Mappilla outbreak. The strength that is for the present proposed in regard to the East Coast is something between 200 and 300. This is to be done by the retention of 150 of the Bellary special force, 50 of the Rajahmundry special force, and they are to be armed with Magazine rifles and made available for all the districts. This particular proposal was placed before the Finance Committee, and they approved the proposal to form a striking military force in the East Coast in the place of the Rajahmundry special force, and its exact location has not yet been finally settled. This is the origin of the special force.

“Now, as I said yesterday—I repeat it to-day—there is no one on this side or any other side of this House who is inclined to be unduly pessimistic about the situation. It is recognized that to a certain extent the general political situation is clearing up. But one must be fore-warned and fore-armed in this matter. There are two alternatives to the suggestion that I have now brought forward. The first is to keep the present costly equipment of the police force which has been recognized to be unfit for and unequal to the task of meeting

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such contingencies and that in such contingencies resort must be had to the military. When this fact is borne in mind and when it is recognized that the civil power ought to control these matters and that the police under the sanction of the civil power is the sole body to function on occasions of this kind, a small force such as this, designed only for the purpose of contingencies, will not be regarded as extravagant. The alternative is half a dozen times more costly, namely, that of referring to the military authorities which would lead to unhappy contingencies. Nobody wants to pretend that these contingencies will happen; nobody wants to say that the situation is more gloomy than it is; but no one can gainsay that fore-warned is to be fore-armed and that the control of the civil authorities is more desirable than the rigours of the military force. This is the one cardinal question of policy that involves and underlies this motion."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I should like to deal with two subjects, Sir, in this motion. The first is the extraordinary nature of the statement made by the hon. the Law Member about this momentous Government policy, and secondly, and more especially, the Malabar affairs.

"I confess I was quite taken aback by the pronouncement of the hon. the Law Member. For it was but yesterday that we provided for the special police under the impression that it was only a temporary thing for one year. To-day we are informed that this is part of a general policy, and that it is a striking force which has come to stay with its place between the ordinary police and the military police. My first observation on this is that if the Government want to introduce this new policy, they ought by a resolution to obtain the sanction of this House instead of bringing it in the Budget in this off-hand manner. Secondly, this statement has already been condemned on other occasions. I do not subscribe to the doctrine that in no circumstances should the aid of the military be called in to terminate civil warfare. I will go further and say that they will rather form spy sentinels than real guards. It has already been proved that the civil authorities should be in charge of the situation. Yet the military are being called in. I am not here to criticise the policy but merely to suggest a policy. I am perfectly sure that the striking force which is going to be organized is not going to prevent the advent of the military on occasions like those on which they have been called out till now. How this force is going to prevent a Rampa fituri or happenings of that kind is not clear. All that we know is that a sort of intermediary between the military and the police is sought to be newly organized. It means in a way, in a very insidious way, we ought either to permanently increase the police force or permanently increase the military force.

"Another thing, Sir, that I would like to say is this: I do not think that this is going to prevent the introduction of the military in dealing with matters of this kind, and we are here confronted with a large policy which might mean an enormous amount of expenditure. Sir, reference was made to another point, about which, with your permission, I should like to say a few words. I must apologise to my hon. friend, Mr. Knapp, that I was not here during his reply. Even if I had been here I would not have been given the opportunity of dealing with the matters raised by him. Something has been said of the Mappilla rebellion in the hon. Member's reply, and he has told us that the special police force has been of immense service. I am not dealing with the special police force; but I may say this, that it was of



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some service, because the military had done most of the work, and they came in at some late stage of the rebellion. They certainly were not there at the initial stage. Sir, my hon. friend, Mr. Knapp, appealed to non-official opinion against what he called 'strictures.' Well, Sir, non-official opinion in Malabar has been expressed more than once. In the first time in a letter published last year by Mr. Manjeri Rama Ayyar the action of the police was characterised as the Police Raj. It says :

Some of them try to make up for the fleetness of their calf muscles in running away from their posts of duty by the 'Hextra' telescopic power of their million magnified vision, in claiming to have witnessed crimes committed while, if the truth must be told, they were running hours and miles ahead with their backs to the scene at a speed which would put to shame the champions of an Olympian race.

Then, Sir, as regards the manner in which crime was detected, brought to light and convictions obtained, he says :

A little imagination will supply you with the rest of the process of detection and proof, and men are afraid, even in cases where a particular accused is innocent, to give evidence for the defence for fear of the dock inviting them soon after.

Those were the extraordinary conditions under which literally tens of thousands of people were arrested, charged and convicted. In that very letter Mr. Manjeri Rama Ayyar throws out a suggestion which I wish to place before this House. The suggestion is this :

It is already high time to have a revising tribunal to deal with the sentences inflicted in the heat and strife of the early martial law days.

This proposal, Sir, is a suggestion which I wanted to commend to the Members of this House. Yesterday, my hon. friend Mr. Knapp, during the course of conversation on one of the demands on Jails, told us that some revision was being undertaken. When I pressed him to tell us about the personnel of the Committee, whether any persons of judicial experience were to be called in, and whether the records were gone into, I did not get an answer. Now, Sir, I am here to represent public feeling, and, when I do so, my hon. friend will get up and say, 'Can you prove these things?' I tell him plainly that we have not got the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department or the Secretariat or of a whole host of officers. We try to get information to the best of our ability, and it after all what we have got are not facts, official versions are not necessarily facts either. When there is the widespread feeling abroad that the police did not behave in a commendable manner both in the initial stages of the rebellion and during what is now called the post-martial period, it is our duty to represent that feeling so that in the interests of the police themselves, whose good name it is our duty to maintain, an impartial inquiry such as would command the confidence of the country might be instituted. I have been told that at Manjeri, Perintalmanna and other places the police did not fire a shot, but fled away leaving their arms behind them. With reference to Tirur, one of the learned Judges in the course of his judgment referred to the action of the police as abject surrender. I quote this from the report of a judicial proceeding. Their subsequent conduct does not seem to have made up for this policy at the critical moment. If reports are true, something like a dozen police constables and head constables have either been dismissed or dealt with in other ways for objectionable conduct in connexion with this matter. I wish to mention one particular instance which has received much notoriety. A certain gentleman, by the name of Achukutti Menon, was charged with waging war and was transported. Then, his sentence was reduced, and,

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finally, on a representation made by the District Collector himself, he was released. In this connexion and for other charges of a like nature, the Police Inspector is now under suspension. Sir, no less than two Sub-Inspectors seem to have been dealt with by the department, and there are some more officers against whom charges are framed and investigations are being made. This large number is a proof that things have not gone on well. I would like to read, with your permission, Sir, some of the remarks of the learned Judges. In a case,—if the hon. Member wants further details I will supply him—No. 129 of 1922, the learned Judge said :

This casts a lurid light on the character of the police investigation into this transaction.

In another case, a notorious rebel is alleged to have been put forward as a witness."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"May I inquire by whom the allegation is made?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"It is from the statement made. I will give the reference if he wants it."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"I understood that the hon. Member was quoting from the Judge's judgment."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"It was with reference to a case where the accused was discharged, and now I understand the witness is being tried. Sir, in another case, the information that has reached me is to this effect : that some people who were already prisoners in Coimbatore or Cannanore jail were accused of committing dacoity in broad day light. At the time they were accused of committing this offence they were not yet released from the prison. This matter was discovered, and if my hon. friend is going to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the police, he will have to indent on the services of a scientific research society to explain how this multiple personality arose. I have very little doubt, though I would not go so far as other people have done, that by holding this inquiry, if an injustice has been done to the police by public opinion, it will be really set right. People, Sir, are interested in having an efficient and honourable police. If for any reason confidence in them has been shattered or weakened, a pronouncement from a reliable and competent authority that there is no foundation for all these suspicions will go a long way in restoring the confidence which ought to subsist between the people and the police. I do not want to level charges of a wholesale character. I believe that the instances are large enough to demand an inquiry. I assure my hon. friend, Mr. Knapp, that we are not the natural enemies of the police. I do not belong to such a group of people, and I do not suppose I shall ever belong to it. I am interested as much as anybody else in the good name and efficiency of the police.

"Now, Sir, one word more. In a recent meeting held at Calicut, people like Mr. Manjeri Rama Ayyar, Mr. Gopala Menon and others protested strongly against the pæans which were sung in honour of the police in Malabar by my hon. friends, Mr. Knapp and Mr. Thomas. They have undertaken to furnish all the evidence, and have framed a series of charges to be presented, if an inquiry were to be held. There were several offences like the offences committed against Mappilla women and a few innocent men. It seems to me that Government are confronted with a serious dilemma. Till now, they were saying that the charges were not from responsible people. You cannot dismiss Mr. Manjeri Rama Ayyar who was a member



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of the Committee constituted to inquire into the matter relating to the Mappilla Train Tragedy, and he certainly holds a position of much respect. When these people are coming forward with this demand, the Government owe it to themselves and the police force whom they defend to institute a Committee of the kind suggested. I can quote other instances also. Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu made certain allegations regarding the Malabar affair. When that lady made those allegations the Madras Government issued a communiqué to the press to say that if she did not withdraw those charges she would be prosecuted. She did not withdraw those charges and it was not possible for them to proceed further. I think it is an example of the regular custom of the Government."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" Sir, I wish to say one or two words in this connexion. With reference to the specific motion now under discussion, what has been stated

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by my hon. friend, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, is certainly a new departure, i.e., to have a special force for the East Coast to serve in emergency cases in place of the military. This is a policy of first rate importance and it is exceedingly difficult, subject to the limitations of a discussion on the voting for grants, to deal exhaustively with a principle such as that. I should therefore, think, that my hon. friend would have been well advised if he had tabled a motion himself—I am sure that hon. Members of Government have also their right of moving resolutions in this House. They should have taken the sense of the House on this matter, and it would have been very much easier for us either to fall in with the proposal or take a different course. Another reason why I object to this provision is that my hon. friend himself announced yesterday that a Committee had been appointed to inquire into various questions of Police administration, and for every motion that has been brought forward in this House for reduction or omission, he has been referring us to that Committee and appealing to us not to press their motions."

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I referred to that Committee as having been constituted for the purpose, if possible, of effecting drastic economies and retrenchment in the matter of Police organization. The question now before the House, as my hon. friend himself has pointed out, is a matter of policy."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" Yes, Sir. If my hon. friend had waited a minute longer, he would have seen the relevancy of the reference to that Committee."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" Are we to understand, Sir, that this Committee which has been appointed has nothing to do with matters of policy ?"

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Except in those cases where the question affects large and present economies."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" My friend has made the matter much worse now."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether if this grant is made, this question will also come under the purview of that Committee for the purpose of finding out whether any retrenchment can be effected in this matter ?"

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Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"That was exactly what I was going to ask my hon. friend Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar. As I said he was pointing to that Committee in regard to many matters. But having appointed that Committee, my hon. friend wants also to decide for himself and ask this Council to commit itself to an annual expenditure of Rs. 76,000 and odd instead of that Committee going into this matter of the formation of a special force for the East Coast."

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The Retrenchment Committee will of course go into this matter."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Then it is all the more the reason why it should not be pressed now in this House. If the Retrenchment Committee will go into this matter, it is all the more the reason why my hon. friend should withdraw this provision for the Special Police."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—"The Finance Committee have examined the question."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I do not know where I am between two hon. Members. One hon. Member says it will be examined and my hon. friend, the Finance Member, says that it has already been examined by a Committee."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. the Finance Member has stated that it was examined by the Finance Committee. The hon. the Law Member has stated that it is going to be examined by another Committee."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"It is a very interesting information that it has been examined by the Finance Committee. As a matter of fact, every new proposal is examined by the Finance Committee."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"I had already stated yesterday what the position of the Finance Committee in regard to this matter was. I said that they had not examined the policy as such; they only recommended to allow this provision to go into the Budget of next year on the strength of certain matters placed before them, for instance, the question of Non-co-operation. We were told that this force was necessary for the next year. We have not accepted any policy; and all we said was that this small force might be kept for next year as a temporary measure as we were told that there were Non-co-operation and other difficulties. The question of policy has to be considered and settled hereafter."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, here again we have another difficulty. The hon. the Finance Member tells us that the Finance Committee's examination is a justification for this expenditure, and one of the Members of the Finance Committee explains that the policy has not been accepted but only the figures for the next year have been accepted. Whatever the Finance Committee has done or has not done, and whatever the other Committee is going to do or is not going to do, the fact remains that this Presidency will be committed to an expenditure of Rs. 76,000 every year on this Special Force. I need hardly say that this question of police expenditure has been under discussion for several years. It started with the Police Commission when the expenditure on the police was 63 lakhs of rupees and the police force was fixed at 26,000; and if my hon. friend who has



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enunciated the usefulness of examining the figures for a decennium would also work out the figures under expenditure, he will find that from 63 lakhs the figure has reached 202 lakhs. Also, if he traces the growth of the police force during these 20 years, I am certain he will find that the present state of things is no better than the state of things which prevailed in 1902. I think, Sir, that it is certainly not a compliment to the police administration in this Presidency that since 1902 the expenditure under police has gone up very high; and so far as the people of this Presidency are concerned, I do not think they are in a better or worse condition than they were in 1902 either politically or socially or in the matter of giving trouble to the Government. Apart from this, on the broad question of policy, I venture to bring to the notice of the hon. Member one or two observations made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in connexion with the Indianization of the Army and the reduction in the strength of the Army. He said something to the effect that a specific portion of the Army—one-sixth or one-eighth—was required for the maintenance of the internal peace of the country and that so long as that responsibility was there upon the Army, he could not reduce its strength. In view of this statement I do not know if this policy of developing an armed reserve is one which ought to be adopted at the present time. The whole question how far the military should go to the aid of the civil authorities seems to be under the consideration of the Government of India. Therefore, it will be time enough for us to consider whether the Local Government here should embark on a policy for keeping an armed police for the maintenance of peace and order. Speaking of special conditions, my hon. friend, the Law Member, mentioned the *fituri*. *Fituris* do not occur every day. I think the last *fituri* took place in 1879. *Fituris* are more known only in that part of the country—the Agency tract—and to saddle the whole Presidency, for a *fituri* which occurs once in 20 years, with an annual expenditure of Rs. 76,000 does not seem to me to be the path of wisdom. After all, my hon. friend said that this *fituri* cost him two lakhs of rupees. I think that that is better than spending Rs. 76,000 every year.”

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—“That is the cost up to date.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—“Then have another ten lakhs of rupees for ferretting a few persons out of their rat-holes, for, after all, that is what is being done. I would gladly give the Government another lakh and that means three lakhs of rupees for the *fituri*. Instead of that, you are going to saddle the Presidency with an annual expenditure of Rs. 76,000; and what is the justification for it? Therefore, I venture to think that my hon. friend, the Law Member, should withdraw this provision. It will give him an opportunity of placing the whole matter before the Committee he mentioned. Meanwhile, this question will be discussed also by the Government of India, and it will then be time to see how far the Local Government should strengthen the police force for the purposes mentioned by my hon. friend.

“I wish to say a word about the Police expenditure. At present the Budget figure is 202 lakhs, and when the Police Commission sat, it was 63 lakhs. I think my hon. friend the Finance Member who is interested in securing all possible economies should ask this particular Committee or any other Committee which he might think of, to go into the question of economy

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and retrenchment in the Police Department. I do not know whether the Committee which my hon. friend has mentioned will be able to go into the question thoroughly. I have seen the composition of that Committee and I do not know whether administrative Police officials will at all be anxious for economies. The Committee consists of very distinguished Police officials—I am only speaking from memory. They are experts and always try to maintain their department at high water mark. Therefore, from the point of view of finance, I think my hon. friend will be well advised in having the whole question very carefully looked into."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I ask for an information, Sir, whether  
11-45 a.m. it was not this East Coast Special Force that was refused to

be sanctioned by the Finance Committee of last year? I think that the Superintendent of Police Mr. George strongly advocated this owing to Non-co-operation activities which were said to be at their zenith and other troubles. The Finance Committee unanimously refused to grant it. I want to know, Sir, whether it is the same force that is now sought to be appointed next year or whether it is a different one."

Mr. R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, putting together all the information given on this subject by the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Finance Member and my hon. friend, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, of the Finance Committee, I am inclined to think that the demand that is now before us is a thin end of the wedge. We are told just now, Sir, that this Rs. 76,000 we are asked to vote upon, is for the maintenance of the armed reserve for the coming year, and that the question whether this ought to be a permanent establishment and what is to be the policy of Government in maintaining such reserves is to be determined by the Police Committee. I am afraid that there are certain things in the machinery of Government which once they come refuse to go; they come to stay for ever (*hear, hear*). Taxation, for example, is one of such things. When a certain tax is levied as a temporary measure to relieve certain temporary emergencies, it is almost certain that it will be a permanent tax. Similarly, in regard to the strength of the armed police, when once it is increased on the pretext that it is required for temporary purposes, the natural tendency of these unwelcome guests is to stay for ever. The other day, speaking in the Legislative Assembly, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in giving it as his considered opinion that it would not be possible to accept the recommendations of the Incheape Committee in restricting the maximum amount to be spent upon the army in India, stated as one of the main reasons which impelled him to oppose the proposal of the Incheape Committee the fact that the function of the army in India is not only to protect it from external enemies but also to protect the inhabitants from internal enemies. That is the policy enunciated by the Commander-in-Chief. And here, in this Council, the hon. the Law Member wants us to swallow another policy, viz., that it is the armed police that ought to be maintained to prevent rebellion. Well, Sir, I am afraid, if the candle of the tax-payer is burnt at one end by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and at the other end by the hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar it will come to a very speedy termination. No doubt Sir, the condition in the past year might have been such as to justify Government taking certain extraordinary precautions for preserving the internal order of the country. But when those troubles have passed over—and I am one of those who are convinced that we have passed over the



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danger of any internal commotion—we see, Sir, Government preparing themselves for these troubles. So far as the Government is concerned, both in the East Coast and in the West Coast, they are ready for the next rebellion, and overtures are only to come from other quarters. It is on this plea that we are asked to vote for Rs. 76,000, which I repeat, is introducing the thin end of the wedge. Therefore, I strongly support this amendment.”

The hon. the Law Member not being in his place, the hon. the President called upon the hon. Mr. Knapp to reply ?”

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—“ I am not the Member in charge. Am I entitled to reply ?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That is a matter for the Government to decide for themselves. When the Government are being attacked it is but fair to the House that an hon. Member of Government acquainted with the facts should have the right of reply and full reply too.”

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—“ Sir, the argument on the general question of the institution of the East Coast Reserve is to be dealt with by my hon. friend the Law Member ; but I may be permitted to refer to one or two points. Mr. Ramalinga Reddi expressed the opinion that the employment of this force would not prevent the use of the military. He has evidently forgotten to take note of our experience in the Agency where because we were able to employ the armed police from Malabar, we found it possible to dispense altogether with the employ of the military in spite of the fact that the local officers had strongly recommended us to bring in a military force. The hon. Member below the gangway remarked that as far as he could see, the Government was now ready for the next rebellion both on the West Coast and on the East. That, Sir, is perfectly true (*laughter*), and I think the House will probably agree with me that it would be the height of unwisdom if Government did not prepare themselves for any contingency that might occur. We have known, deeply to our cost, what has been the loss in life and money owing to our not having been prepared on previous occasions.

“ Then, Sir, I come to the points raised by Mr. Ramalinga Reddi with regard to Malabar. The House will not be surprised if I do not find myself quite prepared to answer him. The discussion in this Council on this Budget provision has covered a large range but it has reached an extraordinary limit if, while discussing the subject of East Coast Reserve, I am expected to talk about the West Coast Police. I gather the principal object of my hon. friend is to throw out the suggestion, which has been in the air for several months past, that we should have a general inquiry into the conduct of the police in Malabar. A resolution on the subject was tabled and an amendment specially dealing with police . . . ”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ That resolution was wider in scope than the suggestion now thrown.”

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—“ I gather from my hon. friend's remarks that the inquiry is to be pretty wide, but in any case the greater includes the less. If that resolution had been brought forward, an opportunity would have arisen for discussing the question of appointing a committee to inquire into the alleged misconduct of the police. Its turn came, and my hon. friend, Mr. Ramalinga Reddi was, I believe, present in the House, and could very

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well have moved the resolution if he thought fit. But he has preferred to bring the same matter up at this late hour, when unfortunately our time is restricted."

"Any weight that might have attached to the agitation on the subject of police misconduct in Malabar is largely discounted by the very leisurely fashion in which it has been treated. My hon. friend, I believe, visited Malabar somewhere about last May; if he then obtained information of all kinds of malpractices, why did he wait till September or October without taking any action, and why, when the opportunity came in January, did he fail to take it?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Mr. President, may I say one word in explanation? The resolution of my hon. friend, Dr. Subbarayan, was sent up before the re-opening of the session of the Legislative Council and it did not come up for discussion for a long time."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"I did not refer to Dr. Subbarayan's, but I referred to Mr. Ramalinga Reddi's resolution. My point is that he did not make any move to bring to the notice of the authorities the serious scandals which he has just now mentioned."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I have not meant to interrupt the hon. Member, but I would like to refer him to the representations that I made to the authorities. I did bring them to the notice of the District Magistrate."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—"He did not make any representation to me. He knew I was in charge of that portfolio. I am not aware that he made any representation to the District Magistrate. My point is that if this scandal was so great as he wishes this House to believe, it was his obvious civic duty, as a Member of this House, to go at once to the responsible officer and tell him what he knew and give him a chance of investigation, and not to rake up the matter a year later when it would be impossible to investigate it in any satisfactory manner. My hon. friend says that he is now in a position to put forward the names of responsible persons in support of the accusations of misconduct. He mentions to us three names. I do not want to introduce personalities into this debate, and I say nothing of two of them. But with regard to one, Mr. Manjeri Ramier, who has been mainly quoted and whose letter has been read, I am afraid I must say something. The hon. Member referred to a meeting at Calicut at which the commendations which Mr. Thomas and I passed on the general conduct of the police were contradicted. Mr. Ramier is reported to have spoken vehemently and humorously—I am afraid I cannot see much humour in it—and made various statements, but there was one in particular which I cannot pass over. What he stated last week at the meeting was that he knew that the police had 40 rifles and four or five thousand rounds of ammunition as well as trench mortars. He was perfectly well aware that the implication contained in this statement was untrue; he knew perfectly well that the ammunition was of no use for the greater part of the firearms. Then as regards trench mortars there were none at Tirur. Mr. Ramier must have known of this: at least he could have found it out during the three or four days that he was held up at Tirur trying to avoid the attention of his Mappilla friends. When he put forward before the public the suggestion that this small force of police was so fully armed and equipped, he knew his statement would not stand examination. That, Sir, is an illustration of the gentleman on whose word we are asked to undertake a general inquiry



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into the conduct of the police in Malabar. I am afraid I cannot undertake to do anything of the kind. It is said that the Malabar public are willing, if we institute an inquiry, to come forward and adduce evidence. They could have done that twelve months ago and it would have had very much greater effect.

“Mr. Ramalinga Reddi referred to a few specific cases of the misbehaviour of the police. He told us that 12 head constables and constables had been dealt with by the authorities. The number of ordinary police who were in the rebellious area was 994 and I cannot see how the misbehaviour of 12 out of 994 gives my hon. friend the right to accuse the force as a whole as being guilty of misconduct. As a matter of fact, he has himself proved that the authorities were doing exactly what he wants them to do and have been doing so for months. They have been taking up cases and inquiring into them, and as he said, they have already dealt with 12 such cases and meted out, I take it, suitable punishments. He quoted also the remarks of a judge—I am not quite sure what the case was—who said :

This casts a lurid light on the character of the police investigation.

Every member present in this House has seen statements of a similar nature in the judgments of judges all over the Presidency. It is not peculiar to Malabar. Then, he referred to another case where he alleged that one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution was himself a rebel. I have not yet got any confirmation of that. In any case, I cannot agree with my hon. friend that the mere fact that a man was a rebel indicated that he was not to be relied upon as a witness. I do not think I need say anything more. I am myself perfectly convinced that this agitation for an inquiry into the police matters in Malabar is prompted almost entirely by political considerations, and I appeal to hon. Members of this House to leave Malabar alone to heal its own sores and not to bring it constantly into the arena of politics.”

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“Sir, I should like just to say a word to clear up the position of the Finance Committee in this matter. On the 24th December 1921, the meeting of the Finance Committee took place to which the Raja of Ramnad referred and at which he was also present, and the following is the record of the proceedings in regard to this matter :

12 noon. The Committee approve the proposal to form a special armed police reserve for the East Coast with the remark that the question of the provision of funds for buildings should be held over for consideration in connexion with the Public Works Department Budget for 1922-23.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“Sir, by the courtesy of the Law Member, I saw the particular proceedings of the Finance Committee, but there is no mention made about the presence of Mr. George and Mr. Wilson on the occasion and Mr. Abbas Ali Khan who was present on the occasion is noted as absent. I therefore think that it must be some other day's proceedings that the hon. the Finance Member is reading from. If the hon. Member will find out and verify the minutes of the meeting of the day which I referred to, it will be helpful. After all, I spoke from memory and I am not sure about the date.”

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—“Sir, if time permitted, I would turn to the proceedings to which the hon. gentleman is referring. But the meeting in question had nothing whatever to do with the East Coast reserve. It had, I believe, to do with the police force in the Agency, for that is the

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only meeting at which Mr. George was present. So far as the East Coast reserve goes, the Committee approved of the proposal and the force called the Rajahmundry special force, which was the beginning of the East Coast reserve, was provided for in the Budget of last year. The present proposal is simply a development of that scheme which has been in force for over a year. On the 16th of December 1922, a revised scheme for the formation of a body of military police on the East Coast was placed before the Committee—I would like to remind the House that the first was a special armed police reserve for the East Coast and that this is the revised scheme for the formation of a military police estimated at a cost of Rs. 56,500 and a lakh of rupees for buildings—and the Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal as one for which funds should be provided in the budget for 1923-24 as a class I scheme, subject to the remark that they did not commit themselves to the acceptance of the proposals for further increase. That was placed before the House within a week of the sitting of the Committee. I simply allude to that to show that the House were in full possession of the proposal and of the views of the Committee thereon."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The two and a half hours prescribed by His Excellency the Governor having expired, it is now my duty under rule 29 (2) of the Legislative Council Rules to put forthwith every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion. I take it that it means I should first put this motion to omit the allotment for the East Coast Special Force to the vote. After that is disposed of, unless that is withdrawn by the hon. Member, . . ."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"No, I do not propose to withdraw, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I must put the motion and then the demand to the vote. I have nothing to do with the merits of any question discussed in this House. But it is my duty to see that hon. Members understand what it is they are voting upon. Several statements have been made by hon. Members on both sides of the House about the Malabar police and I am entitled to state clearly what the position is. A great deal has been said about the conduct of the Police in regard to the Mopla outbreak. I do not say anything on the merits of that question nor do I find fault with the hon. Member, Mr. Ramalinga Reddi, for having brought it up. No decision, no vote upon the motion now before the House can really affect the merits of that question. At present, the House will have to vote not upon the question of the Malabar police, whether they did or did not behave well at that particular time, but upon the question whether a sum of Rs. 76,884 is necessary for the East Coast Special Force. I am bound to point out that by no process of reasoning can a vote upon this motion be construed to be either a condemnation of the conduct of the police in Malabar in that particular period or an approval of it. At the same time I do not blame Mr. Ramalinga Reddi for having said what he has said, nor do I blame the hon. Mr. Knapp for his reply. Both are right because that affair was cited by the hon. the Law Member as one of the reasons for his action in this respect.

"Secondly, let me also say something about the question of policies, which has been raised. As a matter of fact on budget motions the House is committed to only one year and by no process of reasoning can it be said



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that the vote upon this motion concludes the matter for all time to come. The House is only concerned with the figures for 1923-24 and in voting upon this they will only have to say whether in the year the sum of Rs. 76,884 is or is not necessary for the East Coast Reserve force. I mention these things so that hon. Members may fully understand what it is they are called upon to vote."

The motion was put and lost; a poll was taken and the House divided thus :

*Ayes.*

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|---|--|
| 1. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi.                      | 17. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. |
| 2. " J. Kuppaswami.                             | 18. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.   |
| 3. " B. Muniswami Nayudu.                       | 19. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.      |
| 4. " M. Narayanaswami Reddi.                    | 20. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. |
| 5. " V. P. Pakkiriswami Pillai.                 | 21. Mr. M. Saryanarayana.                  |
| 6. " P. T. Rajan.                               | 22. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.         |
| 7. " K. Sarabha Reddi.                          | 23. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimbacharu.      |
| 8. " W. P. A. Saundara Pandiya Nadar.           | 24. Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao.        |
| 9. " R. K. Shanmukham Chettiyar.                | 25. Sriman Sasibhushana Rath Mahasayo.     |
| 10. " A. Subbarayudu.                           | 26. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.            |
| 11. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. | 27. " T. Sivasankaram Pillai.              |
| 12. Mr. A. Tangavelu Nayagar.                   | 28. The Raja of Ramnad.                    |
| 13. " V. C. Vellingiri Goundar.                 | 29. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.                |
| 14. Rao Bahadur C. Venkata Ranga Reddi.         | 30. A. D. M. Bavotti Sahib Bahadur.        |
| 15. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.   | 31. A. P. I. Saiyid Ibrahim Ravuttar.      |
| 16. " " L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar.             | 32. Ahmad Miran Sahib Bahadur.             |
|   | 33. Muhammad Abdur Rabim Khan Sahib.       |
|   | 34. Saiyid Diwan Abdul Razaq Sahib.        |

*Noes.*

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|--|--|
| 1. The hon Sir Charles Todhunter.          | 18. Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu.          |
| 2. " Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib.      | 19. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.           |
| 3. " the Raja of Panagal.                  | 20. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.           |
| 4. " Rai Bahadur K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu.  | 21. Mr. S. Muttamanikkachari.                  |
| 5. " Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro.              | 22. Rev. W. Meston.                            |
| 6. " Mr. A. R. Knapp.                      | 23. Rai Sahib E. C. Mascarenhas.               |
| 7. " Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.            | 24. Mr. A. T. Palmer.                          |
| 8. Mr. E. S. Lloyd.                        | 25. " K. Prabhakaran Tampan.                   |
| 9. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.                  | 26. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. |
| 10. " R. D. Richmond.                      | 27. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja.                    |
| 11. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 28. Mr. R. T. Kesavulu.                        |
| 12. Mr. E. F. Thomas.                      | 29. Rao Sahib P. Venkatarangayya.              |
| 13. " E. Periyannayagam.                   | 30. Mr. A. J. Leech.                           |
| 14. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai.      | 31. " A. M. MacDougall.                        |
| 15. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.            | 32. Rao Bahadur T. Nambaramal Chettiyar.       |
| 16. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 33. Mr. A. E. Rencontre.                       |
| 17. Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai.           | 34. Mr. C. E. Wood.                            |

*Ayes : 34 ; Noes : 34.*

The President gave his casting vote against the motion and the motion was lost.

Demand XIV was then put and carried and the grant made.

#### DEMAND XV—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS (OTHER THAN HYDRO-ELECTRIC SURVEYS)

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. '81 lakhs to be given to Scientific departments other than Hydro-electric surveys."

12-15 p.m.

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MOTION No. 142.

Mr. S. MUTTUMANIKKACHARIYAR :—" Mr. President, I move the following motion which stands in my name :—

To omit the allotment of Rs. 1,750, the proposed honorarium to the Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College.

Sir, I am aware that, for some years past, the local Government through its Archæological department has been taking pains to collect and preserve the bronze images which have won the admiration and envy of even Western savants for their artistic excellence and symmetrical beauty. It is presumably with the same idea in view that the Government have provided for the payment of the honorarium to an expert, i.e., the Professor of Chemistry and for the purchase of glass cases for the preservation of these images, at a cost of Rs. 17,000. While readily admitting that steps such as these for their preservation are necessary, I must point out that it is the duty of the Government to encourage native talent in these matters with less expenditure and better results. There is a class of artists called *sthapathis* whose hereditary avocation is the casting of these images and their preservation for years. For want of encouragement this hereditary profession is fast dying out; but the work the Government proposes can well be entrusted to one of these *sthapathis* and thereby the Government may emulate the example of the previous kings and give encouragement to these *sthapathis*. Mr. O. C. Gongoly in his valuable and instructive book on *South Indian Bronzes* speaks of these *sthapathis* as follows:

It is apparent that under conditions such as these when princes and peasants continued to load the temples with such numerous gifts, the demand for images should be great. The demand had its supply and had kept alive with unstinted patronage a school of sculpture and bronze workers who are commonly known as *sthapathis*. No doubt, these existed long before the Chola ascendancy but the work which the religious patronage of this period thrust upon them gave an impetus to their art which undoubtedly attained the highest water mark between the 10th and 13th centuries.

Most of these artists were experts in casting images in all sorts of materials but a majority of them specialize in the art of casting images in metal as most of the gifts to the temple consist of images cast in silver, copper or bronze.

"While, therefore, supporting, the provision for glass cases, I would earnestly request the Government to employ a trained *sthapathi*, and save Rs. 10,000. Members of this Council are accused of not proposing steps for the utilization of these men's services, and I would therefore suggest the employment of *silpis* to look after these bronzes with less wages than the proposed honorarium to the Professor of Chemistry."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" Mr. President, Sir, if there is any one Member in this Council who has steadily preserved his seat in this gallery, it is myself with Mr. Muttumanikkachari on one side and Mr. Ramachari on the other. I have all along been associated with my hon. friend, the mover, and have received certain instructions and inspirations from him upon this matter, and it behoves me to support him, although very often he has not stood up to support me (*laughter*), and always tried to support the Government. However, as he was bold enough to table one motion, Sir, I must, as his friendly neighbour, support him. I entirely agree with the reasons given by him. He says that there are *sthapathis* who can do this work very well with less cost and perhaps more efficiency, and it is the duty of the Government to encourage such native talent.



[Mr. T. M. Narasimhacharlu]

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I have known *sthapathis* who are still existing who can do very good work in the matter of casting idols and in the matter of preserving them for centuries. That being so, why should we thrust this business upon an already overworked European Professor in the Presidency College and provide for payment of an honorarium to him to supervise this work? Let him attend to his work in the Presidency College, and that is enough for him. Or, if these *sthapathis* are not found to be talented enough, why not encourage an Assistant Professor of Chemistry with less cost? I submit that this object can more economically be accomplished through the agency suggested by my friend on my right. I therefore very strongly support this motion."

The hon. Rao Rahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I yield to none in my admiration and appreciation of the capacity of the *silpis* whom my hon. friend, the mover, has referred to. The work of art, such as the ornamentations to temples, has drawn the admiration and appreciation of many a savant, and we find that in books of art very high appreciation and great tribute are paid to the *silpis*. But my hon. friend is under a great misapprehension with regard to the particular work that is required of this Professor. If this work requires the services of a *silpi* I shall be the first man to advocate and press the claims of the *silpis* to be employed. But the bronze images in the Museum are deteriorating on account of the salt in the atmosphere in Madras. Therefore they require special treatment by means of chemicals to prevent them from further deterioration. A process of chemical treatment of these bronze images is necessary to keep them from further deterioration. If, on the other hand, we find that in the recasting of the bronze images or in the repairs that are necessary to them the services of a *silpi* will be required, I shall be glad to employ a *silpi*. But the services that we do require here are different from those that a *silpi* can render in the matter of preservation or repair of these images. The bronzes found in the museum are considered to be by far the finest and the most valuable of the kind in the world. Time has accumulated a good deal of salt on the surfaces of these bronze images; and they are deteriorating in such a way that only a special chemical treatment can preserve them. Therefore we have to call into requisition the services of a specialist in chemical matters. But if there is any other way in which the preservation can be done more economically, I shall be very glad to undertake that investigation. At present, I may say that it is for this special purpose that the services of this chemist, Mr. Erlam Smith, who is the best qualified chemist in the Presidency College have been indented upon, and the amount that is put in the budget is only a lump sum grant. The amount to be paid as honorarium will depend upon the work that is turned out. The services of Mr. Erlam Smith are absolutely necessary because he has a special knowledge of chemical treatment of bronze images. But if there is any *silpi* work to be done, I shall not ask Mr. Erlam Smith to attend to it, but will employ a capable Indian *silpi* to do it."

Mr. S. MUITUMANIKKACHARIYAR:—"Sir I think these *sthapathis* or *silpis* know also how to preserve these images. In their *Silpasastra* I think they have got chapters dealing with preservation and repair of images also. I also think that it would be desirable before entrusting this work to the

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Professor to advertise and see if the Government cannot secure Indian *silpis* who can do such work. If the hon. the Education Minister bears my suggestion in view, I do not wish to press the motion."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" Yes, Sir."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

MOTION No. 143.

*' To omit the allotment of Rs. 15,450 for glass cases and chemicals by Rs. 7,725.'*

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member Mr. Narasimhacharlu withdrawing his motion ?"

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" I do not know what to do, Sir" (laughter).

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member see the wisdom of withdrawing his motion, as the previous one has already been withdrawn ?"

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" I now see the wisdom of not following him. He has withdrawn the previous resolution, and there is no use in my moving the motion No. 448."

The motion was deemed to have been withdrawn.

MOTION No. 144.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move the motion which stands in my name :—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 61,564 for Provincial Museums by Rupees 4,000*

Sir, my object in making this motion is to draw attention to the fact that the figures under this head have been steadily increasing. Last year, the provision was about Rs. 46,000, whereas this year the provision is more than Rs. 61,000. I do not object to money being spent on Provincial Museums, and I do not yield to any one in my appreciation of the educative value of these museums. Surely the greater the appreciation on the part of the general public the greater will be the justification for money being spent upon these museums, as also the educative influence exercised through these museums on the general public. But my object is to press for a reduction, and at the same time to suggest some ways and means of meeting the increasing cost. I believe the persons who make use of these museums are generally required to pay a trifle. By increasing these trifles, I think some more money may be found for keeping up these museums and their establishments without adding to the burden on the taxpayer."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, a comparison of the detailed figures for 1922-23 and 1923-24 will convince the hon. mover that there is not at all any unnecessary increase. The pay of officers in 1922-23 was Rs. 9,450 and in the budget year we have got Rs. 5,750. The pay of the establishment was Rs. 23,423 in 1922-23 but for the next year it is Rs. 24,374, because increments have to be paid to the various officers. The allowances remain the same as those in 1922-23, and the only item of increase occurs under the head just now passed by the House,



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namely, with regard to the repairs to the bronzes and the provision for glass cases, etc., for the preservation of the bronzes. So that, if you omit this provision regarding bronzes, namely, Rs. 17,000, you would find the increase to be not at all abnormal, and also that there have been reductions in other items of expenditure. This item of Rs. 17,000 is a new item. If that is omitted the increases will be found to have been very small.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Demand XV for the grant of an amount not exceeding Rs. 81 lakh under Scientific Departments (other than Hydro-Electric Surveys) was then put and carried and the grant was made accordingly.

DEMAND XVI—EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—“Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 9.23 lakhs under Demand XVI—European Education.”  
12-30 p.m.

MOTION No. 145.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Sir, I move—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,700 for Education—Reserved by Rs. 100.*

The point I wish to refer to is, Sir, whether there is any special necessity for the appointment of an Inspector for European schools only. I take it that these schools which are intended for the benefit of the Europeans and Anglo Indians are scattered all over the province. We have at our disposal Inspectors of Schools all over the Presidency with the necessary qualifications, in my opinion, to inspect these European schools as well as other schools that are in their charge. I do not see the need for perpetuating a racial distinction of this sort, as if the European schools require an agency which should have nothing to do with the Indian schools.

“The other point I wish to refer to is as to what the Government have done with reference to a resolution passed at one of the conferences in regard to European education. The conference on the education of the domiciled community in India held at Simla in July 1912 resolved that concentration of schools was desirable wherever possible.”

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP:—“May I ask when it was?”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“It was in July 1912.

“Last year, I complained, Sir, that so far as this department was concerned no steps had been taken so far to give effect to that resolution. In the course of his reply to my speech, the then Director of Public Instruction said that he had summoned to his aid the representatives and managers of the three schools in Madras and that all of them discussed the possibilities of amalgamation. He pleaded at the time that because of the pressure of budget work he was not able to advise the Government, but he promised to do so in the very near future. In fact, he said that in the course of the next fortnight he would be able to submit definite recommendations to the Government with regard to the position of the European schools in relation to the Indian schools.”

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The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" May I ask the page of the proceedings referred to ? "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Proceedings of March 1922, page 3339, the speech of Mr. Littlehailes.

" So, Sir, I should like to know whether the Government are in a position, now at least, to tell us what steps have been taken in regard to the resolution of the conference passed so long ago as 1912."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" I am sorry that my hon. friend opposite did not give me notice of the particular subject which he intended to refer to in the debate on this motion, as I should have then been in a better position to answer him. It hardly occurred to me that in my search for knowledge, I should go so far back as 1912."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" He need not have gone so far, Sir, if he had only referred to the last year's proceedings on this question . . ."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—" I have referred to the debate to which my hon. friend referred me. All I can say is that I am afraid I do not know what the actual outcome of the conference held last year was. I do know that I tried myself to have a conference in the beginning of January, but I was obliged to postpone it because some of the gentlemen whom I asked to attend were unable to come. Meanwhile, other authorities interested in European education have been arranging for a conference which is to take place on the 21st of this month. After that has taken place and after we have the views of the gentlemen present, I have no doubt we will be able to take up the particular question to which my hon. friend referred.

" On the other point, namely, the necessity for a European Inspector, that matter, if I remember right, was also referred to in the last year's debate; and the hon. Sir Lionel Davidson explained the advantages of employing a special Inspector for this purpose. From the point of view of economy, I doubt if there is much in it. We probably want just the same number of Inspectors whether we distribute them geographically or whether we specialise as we do at present. My own impression is that the curriculum in European schools being in some respects somewhat different from the other schools, the advantage lies in having a separate Inspector. I do not think it can fairly be said that the maintenance of a special Inspector for European schools indicates any intention to emphasize a racial distinction. In any case the European schools remain for the present separate whether the Inspector is a European or an Indian."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I quite agree with the hon. the Home Member in thinking and believing that by allowing European schools to remain as they are, and by making provision for a special set of Inspectors no racial differences are sought to be created. I quite admit that. But there were two points raised by the hon. Member which require consideration, first, that the European schools had a different curriculum of studies which necessitated a special set of Inspectors being appointed. I think, Sir, that the Inspectors we have for inspecting the non-European schools and colleges are quite competent to carry on the inspection of European schools and that a slight change in the curriculum will not impose any heavy strain upon the capacity of the Inspectors of non-European schools; and among the Inspectors actually employed for inspecting non-European



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schools we have a fairly good number of European officers, and also a fairly good number of European lady Inspectors. Therefore, the only point that is worth noting is the point raised by my hon. friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, namely, the questions of economy and concentration.

"As regards the other point raised by the hon. the Home Member, namely, that, whether one followed a geographical distribution or any other distribution, it would be found necessary to have the same number of Inspectors, I think it is possible for us to effect real economy if the work of the special class of Inspectors of European schools is distributed among the existing cadre of Inspectors and one or two gentlemen who may have to be relieved or released from their duty are employed in schools or colleges or in other ways. So on this one point of economy, I think—from the little knowledge and experience I have gained as to the ways and means of encouraging European education and as to what is done in a European school—that the House by supporting the motion of my hon. friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar will actually make a move towards economy."

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—"I have only one word to say, Sir. So far as the question of economy is concerned, that is a matter which the Retrenchment Committee will take up in due course. If on their investigation they should suggest this as a definite line of retrenchment, I am quite prepared to consider it. I have already said that I had not had any warning that this particular point was going to be raised to enable me to come prepared beforehand with detailed arguments as regards the substitution of ordinary Inspectors for European Inspectors."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Well, Sir, I am prepared to accept the Hon'ble the Home Member's view with regard to the first part of my speech and let it alone. But I do object very strongly to the scant attention that is paid by responsible Members of Government to the debates that take place in this House. Last year this question was definitely debated upon and the Director of Public Instruction pledged himself to take this matter to Government for passing orders in the course of a fortnight; and now we meet again for the next budget, and are told by the hon. the Home Member that there will be a conference. Really, Sir, this is hardly fair to members—and I want to enter my protest against this sort of treatment that is accorded to the speeches of Members of this House ('hear, hear' from Mr. T. Sivasankaram Pillai). I would therefore rather like that this House passes this motion for reduction by Rs. 100."

The motion was put and declared carried. Mr. T. Richmond demanded a poll which was taken with the following result :—

*Ayes.*

1. Mr. M. Appalarasayya Nayudu.
2. „ A. Tangavelu Nayagar.
3. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.
4. Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar.
5. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.
6. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
7. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.

8. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu.
9. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
10. Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao.
11. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao.
12. Mr. M. R. Seturatham Ayyar.
13. „ S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
14. Rai Sahib E. C. M. Mascarenhas.
15. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
16. „ T. Sivasankaram Pillai.

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Notes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir Charles Todhunter.           | 21. Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu.                       |
| 2. „ Sir Muhammad Habib-ullah Sahib Bahadur. | 22. „ M. Narayanaswami Reddi.                      |
| 3. „ the Raja of Panagal.                    | 23. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.               |
| 4. „ Rai Bahadur K. Venkata Reddi Nayudu.    | 24. Mr. V. Pakkiriswami Pillai.                    |
| 5. „ Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro.                | 25. „ W. P. A. Saundara Pandiya Nadar              |
| 6. „ Mr. A. R. Knapp.                        | 26. „ A. Subbarayudu.                              |
| 7. „ C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar                   | 27. Diwan Bahadur K. Surayanarayana-murthi Nayudu. |
| 8. Mr. E. S. Lloyd.                          | 28. Rev. W. Meston.                                |
| 9. „ A. Y. G. Campbell.                      | 29. Mr. A. T. Palmer.                              |
| 10. „ R. D. Richmond.                        | 30. „ K. Prabhakaran Tampan.                       |
| 11. Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai.   | 31. „ C. R. T. Congreve.                           |
| 12. Mr. E. F. Thomas.                        | 32. „ T. Richmond.                                 |
| 13. Mr. E. Periyarayagam.                    | 33. Khan Sahib A. P. I. Saiyid Ibrahim Ravattar.   |
| 14. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai.        | 34. Rao Bahadur M. G. Raja.                        |
| 15. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.              | 35. Mr. R. T. Kesavulu.                            |
| 16. „ S. T. Shanmukham Pillai.               | 36. „ G. Vandanam.                                 |
| 17. „ C. Ramalinga Reddi.                    | 37. Rao Sahib P. Venkatarangayya.                  |
| 18. Rao Bahadur O. Tanikachala Chettiyar.    | 38. Mr. A. M. MacDougall.                          |
| 19. Mr. W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar.          | 39. Rao Bahadur T. Namberumal Chettiyar.           |
| 20. „ J. Kuppuswami.                         | 40. Mr. P. W. Partridge.                           |

The motion was lost, 16 voting *for* and 40 *against* it.

## MOTION No. 146.

Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,900 for inspection by Rs. 11,300.*

Sir, as pointed out by my hon. friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, the questions that are raised in this House are not properly attended to by the Government. The question of concentration of schools recommended by the Conference at Simla has not been attended to by this Government. It is only to elicit information on this matter that I make this motion.”

The hon. Mr. A. R. KNAPP :—“ Sir, I understand that the hon. the mover of this motion is merely supporting the theory brought forward by my hon. friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, the theory that there should be some kind of concentration in European schools. I had not the opportunity to read beforehand the remarks made by my hon. friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, last year. I now find that the Conference on Education of the Domiciled Community in India held at Simla in July 1912 resolved that concentration of schools was desirable wherever possible. I entirely concur in that view. If the hon. Member had only given me previous intimation that he was going to take that particular point, I would have come prepared to lay before the House full information as regards the conference which Mr. Littlehailes said last year was going to take place. Mr. Littlehailes is not here. As I have already said I am now enquiring not only into this particular point of concentration of schools but also into the wider issues referred to by Mr. Littlehailes last year. All these were put down for consideration at the Conference which ought to have been held in January and which for reasons beyond my control had to be postponed until now.”

The Rev. W. MESTON :—“ Sir, I wish to say one word with regard to this point. I think the House ought to know that various attempts were made to carry out this concentration adverted to by my hon. friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. If these attempts had failed, it was simply because, in the



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present circumstances, it was found extremely difficult to succeed. I know persons connected with committees of these schools who have been doing everything in their power for concentration, and I also know that conferences such as were referred to by Mr. Littlehailes were held. Sir, it is easy to ask that concentration *should take place*, but it is much more difficult for it to *take place* actually. That, Sir, is the situation in regard to these schools. Secondly, with regard to inspection, I think it will be admitted that if our already over-worked inspectors of schools in the different districts—the District Educational Officers as they are now called—had additional work put upon them by inspecting European schools as well, then it would amount to a far too heavy burden being imposed upon them. I also think that from the educational point of view, there is a distinct advantage in having one Inspector who can attend to these schools which are so widely scattered. I therefore think, Sir, that if these things are borne in mind, they would influence our opinion with regard to the motion that is now before the House.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The question that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding 9.23 lakhs under ‘Demand XVI—Education (European)’ was put and carried.

The grant was made.

#### DEMAND XVII—EDUCATION (NON-EUROPEAN).

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—“ Sir, I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding 136.20 lakhs for Education—Non-European.”

#### MOTION No. 147.

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,00,500 for grants to University by Rs. 2,15,000.*

Sir, hon. Members of the House will notice that at page 126 of the Budget Estimate a sum of Rs. 3,00,500 is provided for grants to University. Unlike other heads of expenditure under ‘Education’ we do not find in the estimate any statement of details in respect of which this sum of Rs. 3,00,500 is sought to be expended. Sir, I do not find even in the general remarks that my hon. friend, the Minister for Education, has made in reply to the general discussion on the Budget, any light is thrown as to the exact purpose for which this sum of Rs. 3,00,500, particularly the sum of Rs. 2,15,000, to which my motion is confined, is going to be utilized. The Statement of the Finance Secretary which accompanied the Budget Estimate says that this sum of Rs. 2,15,000 is made up of two items: of Rs. 65,000 which is expected to go towards the salaries of professors and lecturers, and the balance of Rs. 1,50,000 is earmarked for laboratories, for workshops, etc., and that this sum of Rs. 1,50,000 will come out of the loan funds. I think, Sir, that the House as a whole is at present aware of what information is contained in this explanatory memorandum. I take it that this additional amount that has been asked for is for the purpose of carrying out the policy that underlay the passing of the Act for the reorganization of the Madras University. As hon. Members will recognize, to give full effect to the policy that underlies that Act, namely of making the Madras University a residential and a teaching one, much more amount will be required than this sum of Rs. 1,50,000 which is to be brought out of the loans, and the other sum of

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Rs. 65,000 which comes out of the current revenues. Sir, there is also the fact which has been brought out by the speech of the hon. the Minister for Education delivered when the Bill for the reorganization of the Madras University was being discussed, that there is a sum of 11 lakhs and odd now remaining with the University unexpended, a portion of which is earmarked for particular purposes and a portion not so earmarked. Now, the chief reason for my making this motion is that before we know what exactly is the purpose of this grant, how exactly it is going to fit in with any scheme that the hon. the Minister has in view for the purpose of reorganizing the Madras University and what exactly the scheme is, it is not desirable that the House should be asked to make this grant. There is a tendency to which I am sorry to say there has been evidence even this morning that the latest recruit to the Government ranks has fallen a prey to commit the House to particular courses without giving them full opportunities of knowing what exactly the commitment would mean. We are not taken into the confidence of the Government before the policy is settled, but we are asked to make grants which will go to further the policy which the Government may have in view. I have not the slightest doubt that on this question of education every one in this House, whatever might be the party to which he may belong, is most anxious that all should be done that could be done for the purpose of making the University a fully residential and teaching one. But before this is accomplished one has a right to know what exactly the scheme is that the hon. Member has in view. If we know what the scheme is then it will be very easy for us to criticize it, to understand its merits and appreciate it and to allow it to be brought into operation, in which case the making of the grant will follow as a matter of ordinary course. As it is, we know nothing of the kind. There is the grant which has been applied for and you will also recognise that 1.50 lakhs out of this is to come out of loans. According to the rules governing loans the House has to know what exactly the arrangement is that has been made for the purpose of discharging those loans. We have not also been told what it is. I think that the sum of Rs. 65,000 which it is said is wanted for the purpose of paying salaries of Professors or the sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs which it is said is required for workshops and laboratories is quite inadequate. At any rate, we are not in a position to say anything definite on this until we know the scheme. If I may respectfully say so, it is putting the cart before the horse to ask us to sanction the amount without knowing what exactly the purpose is for which the amount is required. I can well understand the anxiety of my hon. friend to have some money for the purpose of giving effect to the scheme when it has been settled upon. The proper course, if I may venture to say so, in that case will be not to ask for a grant now with the very little information that the House possesses, but to have this amount reduced, and, if the hon. Member is ready with a scheme, then to come up to the House explaining to the House what the scheme is, and asking for such supplementary grants as the carrying into effect of that scheme for this year might involve. I do not blame my hon. friend for not having the scheme ready. The Act has been only recently passed. It must of necessity take some time to bring into existence all the machineries that the Act contemplates, and it is only after those machineries have been brought into existence that the hon. Member can have a definite, clear and easily understandable scheme which he is going to give effect to. If that is

1 p.m.



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the case, it also involves the necessary implication\* that no grant should now be asked for, for the purpose of bringing into effect a scheme that he may think of. It is not, Sir, that I have no sympathy with the scheme of a residential or teaching University, or that I yield to any one in this House in his interest to see that the policy underlying this Act should become an accomplished fact as quickly as possible. The only point on which I have ventured to differ from my hon. friend and those who support him is this, that when the scheme they have in view is very ambitious, the preparation they have given for that scheme being put into operation is not at all adequate, and it is as an instance of that inadequacy that I referred to the grant that has been asked for. We are not given the details, and if the details are given, I for one, have no doubt that the sum that will be required will be very much larger than what has now been asked for."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Mr. President, I am thankful to the hon. Member for having brought into prominence this question of the grant to the University. I am also thankful to him for having brought forward the necessity for a larger grant to the University. But there is one thing which I would appeal to the hon. Member to consider. The Act indicates the lines on which progress has to be made and there are various other bodies who have to prepare schemes and they have to be brought into existence before an actual working scheme is placed before the public. The Academic Council is the real body which is to prepare the scheme for the University expansion. I would appeal to my hon. friend with his long experience as a Member of the Legislative Council, to consider the fact that, if the financial year is allowed to pass without getting a provision made in the budget, there is such a great difficulty to get supplementary grants. Therefore, if we do not take advantage of it and place a tentative scheme, the result of it will be that afterwards under the present financial conditions we may not have any money available. That is one thing which I would submit to the consideration of this House.

"We have however prepared, in consultation with those concerned with the University, a scheme of work with regard to the University consistently with the various provisions of the Act. Proposals for the development of the University should first begin with the finding of a Chair for experimental Psychology which was pressed for by the Senate and the Syndicate from time to time as one of the urgent needs for the expansion of the University. Then a Chair for Anthropology also was considered in 1922 by the Senate and the Syndicate as being necessary to investigate that subject more fully and that was therefore one of the steps to be taken up immediately. A Chair for Geography will be started for organizing a school of Geography and of geographical research and institution of diplomas. Not only this, Sir, but as hon. Members will remember, there is also a Chair now for Indian History and Archæology, but certain periods of Indian History have to be specialized. So, while work is going on in the constituent colleges with regard to Indian History, work has to be supplemented by finding a Chair in certain periods of that subject which must be specialized in order to focus all information we have with regard to the original investigations in Archæology, History, etc. Then, as regards Chairs for the Dravidian languages, hon. Members will remember that that was one of the recommendations made by the Senate at the time when the Government of India made a grant

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for the purpose of developing the Madras University. The Senate unanimously resolved and submitted a scheme to the Government of India, but it could not be taken up then. The recommendation was to have a Chair for the Dravidian languages and the compilation of histories of literature in those languages. Then there are four research studentships in Physical and Natural Science tenable in Europe. The Syndicate made a proposal last year that it was desirable that some of our advanced students carrying on research works here should be sent for training to Oxford and Cambridge under eminent Professors, so that the research work might be completed and they might be fully equipped to come back and take up work here; that is, four research studentships in Physical and Natural Science tenable in Europe, and two studentships in Philology and the study of language and literature according to modern methods. Then, another thing which is proposed is the establishment of a laboratory in experimental Psychology and another for higher research work in Physical and Natural Science.

"These are some of the directions in which work has to begin and it is only a tentative scheme. As soon as the Academic Council is formed, that body will have to go into the matter in more details and a tentative scheme has therefore been prepared now in consultation with the present Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar and some of the Members of the Syndicate and this is the result that we have arrived at in forming a scheme. This is by no means a final scheme. It has to be revised again by the Academic Council. But we have placed a scheme before the Finance Department in order to satisfy the conditions which are necessarily demanded of every department to see what proposals there are on hand in order that the allotment may be sanctioned by them.

"Then, as regards the allotment of Rs. 1,50,000 from out of loans, that is also a matter which is now under correspondence with the Finance Department, and I have submitted to the Government certain proposals by which this non-recurring grant from loans may be converted into a recurring one. This matter is, as I say, before the Government and no result has yet been arrived at in regard to it. In course of time the Government may decide as to converting this grant from loans to one from the ordinary provincial revenue. As I submitted, a tentative scheme has been prepared to show the directions in which development will proceed immediately after the new Act comes into force, and the Academic Council will have the fullest opportunity, it has got the right, to revise and re-adjust the proposals that have so far been made. But, I may inform the House that these proposals are in accordance with the resolutions of the Senate and the Syndicate made from time to time for the purpose of expansion of the University on modern lines.

"This, Sir, is the information that I have to submit to the House. I do not claim that the information is by any means complete, but I do hope that it is sufficient for the purpose of allowing this grant to go into the budget."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :— "Sir, I have hopes that my hon. friend Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar will ultimately withdraw this motion. If my memory does not fail me, I believe my friend Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar was one of those who moved a resolution when the University Bill was under discussion that the operation of that Bill be postponed for a period of about four years—I do not remember the exact number of years."



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Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR :—"Three years."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Yes, Sir, three years. My hon. friend will pardon me if I am uncharitable in thinking that this motion of his is in accordance with the spirit of that motion."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR :—"The hon. Member is indeed uncharitable."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am very glad to find, Sir, that my impression of his motion is wrong. However, though his intentions may be good, I am afraid, the effect of his present motion is the same as that of his previous one. That resolution which my hon. friend moved when the University Bill was under discussion was rejected, and now that the Act has been passed, it is obviously impossible to work that Act without funds. What my hon. friend wants is the deletion of a sum of Rs. 2,15,000, out of a total grant of Rs. 3,00,500, so that if this large sum of Rs. 2,15,000 is to be taken away from Rs. 3,00,500, practically what is left will be nil, and unless funds are placed immediately at the disposal of the University authorities to bring about the operation of that Act as soon as possible, the Act will practically be a dead letter."

"With reference to the objection raised by my hon. friend that the details of the schemes have not been placed before the Council, the hon. the Minister for Education has placed such details as are in his possession. To my mind the hon. the Minister's statement, that if the year 1923-24 be allowed to pass without the provision of funds, it will practically be impossible for the Academic Council and other authorities that will be brought into existence for working out this Act, seems to be quite sound, and unless this House now votes this grant of Rs. 3,00,500, which after all is not a very large amount, the effect will be to postpone the operation of this Act at least for another year. Seeing that a very large majority of the Members of this Council voted for the Act to be brought into operation as soon as possible, I hope hon. Members of this Council will see the wisdom and the desirability of voting against my hon. friend's motion if he presses it to a division."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Sir, I think the object of my hon. friend, Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar, in tabling this motion for reduction was to have information with regard to any definite scheme which the hon. the Minister for Education may have before him. I do not suppose he will press the motion to a division. I am very thankful for the information given by the hon. the Minister with regard to the various proposals for promoting university education now before him and with regard to the various ways in which the funds placed at the disposal of the University will be spent, such arrangement being in accordance with the resolutions already passed by the Senate. Here, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. the Minister for Education and the Members of this House to one important difference which exists, and which must be borne in mind. The resolutions which were adopted by the old Senate were resolutions adopted by a body which was charged with the duty of promoting the interests of higher education throughout the presidency, the interests not only of metropolitan institutions, but also of mufassal colleges. Therefore, when effect is given by the new senate to that resolution adopted by the old body, attention must be paid to the fact that there is a necessity, a just demand, for all progress being in the direction of a parallel line of development. I do understand

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the desirability and the necessity of having special laboratories, of having Chairs founded for the progress of experiments and studies in experimental psychology, anthropology, geography and other subjects, and I do realize the importance of having scholarships awarded to students who will proceed to Europe and qualify themselves for handling some of these subjects with very great profit and benefit for the student population.

“ While these improvements are being made in the metropolitan institutions for the benefit of the students of constituent colleges  
1-15 p.m. who would be admitted to, and benefit by, these lectures, some arrangement should be made either by sending out these professors to the mufassal or by starting also Chairs in the mufassal centres to encourage these studies in those centres. That is a point the necessity and importance of which all the members of this Council and the hon. the Minister for Education must recognize. I can only speak from my experience. There are certain centres which possess advantages which are even denied to metropolitan institutions. Speaking for Trichinopoly, I may say that all the three colleges and their buildings are situated round the four parapet walls of the Teppakulam. On the grounds between the western wall of the Teppakulam and the St. Joseph's College you can have a university library and lecture halls. The co-ordination and co-operation of studies on which emphasis has been rightly laid by my hon. friend the Minister for Education can be more readily given effect to in that mufassal centre than in Madras. There are certain advantages which the local university can claim and which are at present denied to the mufassal centres. I would therefore appeal to all earnest advocates of university reform, to all really interested in the spread of higher education and the promotion of culture and higher research work not only in one place but throughout the length and breadth of this Province, I would raise my humble voice in unison with the voice of other ardent educationists in the mufassal that, in furthering educational progress, attention should be paid to this fact, viz., that this progress should be in the direction of a general line of development so that not only the students attending constituent colleges but also students in the mufassal centres might avail themselves of all the latest research and of all the latest experiments made by specialists, experts or university professors.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—“ Mr. President, I can very well understand the great anxiety on the part of the hon. the Minister for Education to put some money in this budget as the father of the new University Act. But I want to know how the hon. the Finance Member allowed him to thrust his hands deep into his pocket and take so much money. As the hon. the Minister for Education says, he has got some tentative schemes to be approved by the Academic Council to come into existence in future. I do not know whether it is a very sound principle of budgeting that any Minister shall be allowed to put his hands into the pocket of the hon. the Finance Member and reserve money for future expenditure on future schemes yet to be developed, yet to be examined, yet to be sanctioned by a committee that is to come into existence.

“ My other wonder is how a portion of this amount, viz., Rs. 1,50,000, is to be taken from the loan funds. We know the principles of loan funds. I do not think the Local Government has yet made any alteration in the rules regarding amortization. We know that this is an expenditure which is not



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at all productive. Under the circumstances I do not know what explanation the hon. the Finance Member will give to the taxpayer through this Council for this way of dealing with loan money.

"Every one of us does agree that university education requires great expansion, but the several ill-conceived provisions of the new Act have set the mufassal interests against the metropolitan interests. This will always be a peculiar feature of the budget year after year for a long number of years to come. Until the metropolitan institutions are severed from the mufassal institutions there will be trouble in this Council regarding university grants.

"We know that the hon. the Finance Member regretted very much last year that he was not able to devote any money for the Andhra University. What has become of that? Why should not the hon. the Finance Member and the hon. the Minister for Education put their heads together, have a tentative scheme for the Andhra University prepared and provide some money for the purpose in this budget if they are right in the principles of their budgeting?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Mr. President, I should like to say a few words, if possible to prevail on my friend Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar to withdraw his motion. In this connection I would like to sound a note of warning to the members of this House about the tendency on the part of some hon. Members to question the very principle of university autonomy. Whenever such questions are raised I find that my hon. friends on the front bench opposite are very eager to champion the cause of the university and stand out for the full right of university autonomy. But to-day the position seems to have been reversed. The present university is going to be re-organized and my hon. friends opposite have tabled motions amounting to some 5 lakhs to be reduced from the funds to be placed at the disposal of the university. Now, my hon. friends want to know how any Minister can be given, in the absence of definite schemes, funds for the carrying out of such schemes. I fear such objections would tell seriously on the autonomy of the university which will come into existence under the present University Act. It is not possible for the hon. the Minister for Education at this stage to wait on indefinitely to see when the lines of future expansion will be possible. Until the new university comes into being there will not be any possibility of obtaining clear indications about it. All of us desire that that day should come as early as possible. Under these circumstances what else was left to the hon. the Minister than to provide money for the coming year for the expansion of the university?"

"My hon. friend, Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar, is of opinion that this sum of 3 lakhs would not be enough and therefore I cannot understand how he can get up and say that it should be reduced. Sir, he suggested that the hon. the Minister should come in with supplementary demands whenever necessary. We understand that this House will be dissolved in the month of July and that new elections will take place. If that is so, by the time the new Council comes into working order much valuable time will be lost and till then University reform will have to remain in abeyance.

"My hon. friend the Minister for Education pointed out that he was not responsible for the schemes he read out. He said that the scheme for experimental psychology approved by the Senate in the year 1912 has not

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yet been carried into effect. Then, again, there is the scheme for a school of geography. These can only be described as arrears which will have to be worked out as early as possible. I do not think that the new University will altogether disregard the advice of its critics. I am sure the new bodies will pay due regard to all the criticisms offered and try to give effect to them.

"Sir, there is no use being confronted at every stage with the alleged grievances of the mufassal colleges. We must draw a line somewhere. We have discussed this for a good length of time and if every time these alleged grievances of the mufassal colleges are to be brought to the surface, we might as well wind up our university. Even if we make Trichinopoly or Vizagapatam a university centre, the rest of the mufassal colleges will have to remain as affiliated colleges of the metropolitan university.

"Under the circumstances, I trust my hon. friend will withdraw his motion."

The hon. Sir CHARLES TODHUNTER :—"Sir, while I must plead guilty to one of the charges levelled against me—that of yielding to the seductive persuasions of my hon. colleague,—I must say that I did so for reasons which I think will appeal to the Council, viz., that if the Finance Department had refused under the Devolution Rules to examine this scheme, it would practically have amounted to holding up the operation of the Act for the best part of the year. For, it would be impossible to get the scheme ready until the various bodies provided for by the Act had been appointed and if we stood on the very letter of the rule and said that we would not examine the scheme until the various bodies had been appointed, nothing would be possible during the year. That is the sole reason why we allowed this to go into the budget.

"As regards the question of allowing a loan to be provided for for which there is no amortization fund, I plead not guilty. If my hon. friends would turn to page 226 of the Budget they will see that we have temporary loans from the Central Government to an amount of over 3 crores of rupees. These loans are being paid by instalments spreading over fifteen years. So long as we have that amount on short-term loan, I do not think we need make any provision for the amortization of this small item of 1½ lakhs."

At this stage, the House adjourned for lunch and re-assembled at 2-30.

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAYA AYYAR :—"I have listened with great interest to the speeches that have been made by

2-30 p.m.

hon. Members. Some objected to the motion that I tabled and others advised me to withdraw it. If there has been any change in the opinion that is to be formed on the matter, I must say that the speeches that have been delivered have gone very far to confirm me in the correctness of the view that I took when I asked that the motion might be tabled. The hon. the Minister for Education, with the inside knowledge he possesses of the points to which my motion related, has been able to supply further particulars as to why it is that this application for grant is not altogether premature. He has told us that the schemes which he is likely to bring into operation are tentative. He has told us that there is no definite certainty of his being able to get loans; at any rate, the extent and the terms on which loans should be got are matters that are still in the air, altogether undecided. Therefore, it appears to me that



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it is perfectly clear that even the hon. the Minister for Education, or whoever is responsible for that unhappy state of affairs, is altogether vague and wanting in clearness in the ideas that he possesses as to the schemes which this grant that is now asked for is to further. Then, Sir, we were told that it would be interfering with the autonomy of the University if we now asked for the details of the scheme of a residential university.

"I found it somewhat difficult to quite follow the argument of my hon. friend, Mr. Ramalinga Reddiyar, on that particular point. If my hon. friend will turn to the sections of the Universities Act he will find that it provides that the Local Government may impose terms whenever it makes a grant of money to the University to enable it to carry on its work; and I presume that the Local Government will be unable to make any grant without coming to the Council for the purpose of getting it passed. This Council is entitled to know what exactly is going to be done, and that is exactly what I wanted to inquire by this motion. Then, Sir, we were told that, even admitting that the amount which might be required would be much larger than what this grant provided for, this grant would all the same be necessary and that it should therefore be passed now. I am afraid I have not been quite understood. My position is this: since the grant cannot be where it stands, and since a large amount will be required—and for that purpose at least a supplementary grant will be required—why should we not have an opportunity of discussing the whole thing and then give the whole grant that might be applied for? For, in that case the House will be in a better position to appreciate the schemes that the hon. Member or his advisors may have in view. As a matter of fact, I may mention that with the information that the hon. the Minister for Education has given us, we may recognize that the position of the University is not quite so helpless as some hon. Members may think. It will be found that the grant that has been asked for is Rs. 3,00,500 and my motion is for a reduction only to the extent of Rs. 2,15,000, so that there is a sum of Rs. 90,000 still available. As a matter of fact, the history of this motion is this. In the pre-Residential University days, we had a sum of Rs. 65,000 which was given by the Government of India. Now I think it is the Local Government that gives it and another sum of Rs. 20,000 is intended to be the travelling allowance for the members of the Senate. So the amount of Rs. 65,000 was there. What the University did in the past was not to utilize this sum of Rs. 65,000; but a good deal of that amount went to make up the funded capital. That is the history of Rs. 2 lakhs and odd which go to make up the 11 lakhs which are at the disposal of the University. Now the amount of Rs. 65,000 is at the disposal of the University and the various Chairs to which the hon. the Education Minister has drawn our attention. There does not seem to have been a definitely settled scheme yet resolved upon in respect of them and also in respect of the formation of the Academic Council, so that the carrying on of these Chairs is perfectly possible to the extent that may be admitted until we know what exactly the whole scheme will be. It will therefore be found that the very position that has been taken by the Minister for Education, far from weakening the justice of the motion that I have made, only goes to confirm its propriety.

"My hon. friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, drew the attention of the House to the fact that there is a need for parallel development which has not been fully kept in mind in the schemes the hon. the Minister has so far

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had in view, or at any rate in respect of which the House would like to get more information. That again goes to confirm the propriety of the motion which I have ventured to place before this House. I therefore submit that the grounds that have been given as to why it is that my motion should not be accepted, far from showing that my view is incorrect, can only support it.

"I have reserved to the last one argument that has been raised by my hon. friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar. He is somehow or other obsessed with the idea that my interest is to thwart, to the extent that it is possible, the good effect that is expected of the new University Act. As I ventured to state during the course of my speech, nothing would be more unpalatable to me than that, and, Sir, I may assure him, if any assurance is wanted, that my methods are much cleaner. If I do want to effect a purpose, I shall state it perfectly clearly and make my position absolutely undoubted. If I wanted that this matter should be put off I would have told the House what exactly my object was. I am as anxious as he can ever be that this University Act should become an accomplished fact, and that it must be made capable of yielding the good results that are expected of it. But it is because I am not satisfied that the procedure that has been adopted is one that is likely to bring to fruition our cherished objects in the matter, I have tabled this motion. At the same time, I recognize that there is a large volume of opinion in the House that perhaps I would be better advised if I withdraw the motion rather than press it to a division, and that it is just possible that I may be wrong; and this large volume of opinion to some extent makes me distrust the correctness of my view, namely, that we cannot be satisfied with the reasons so far accorded, and therefore I do not press this motion to a division."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

#### MOTION No. 148.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I move—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,00,500 for grants to university by Rs. 100.*

The discussion that has taken place just now will have convinced every one in this House that the amount allotted for the new university is quite necessary to enable it to extend itself. If, still, I have ventured to make this motion, it is because I feel that in bringing this new university into existence and in making increased provision to the extent of Rs. 2,50,000 there are various questions which have been agitating the public mind and which have been discussed in this Council but to which justice has not been done. May I remind this House that the question of the Andhra University was raised in this House about six years ago before the present Minister of Education took up his task of bringing this Bill before this House? Even before this Bill was taken up, in pursuance of the discussion which took place in this House in 1917 and in pursuance of the decision of the Senate regarding this very question some time later, a motion was made in this Council regarding the Andhra University and the hon. the Minister was good enough to accept it, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of investigating the possibility of establishing this Andhra University. The Committee under the presidency of my hon. friend, Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar, set to work immediately and lost no time. Far from delaying the matter, lest



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such delay should lead to the thwarting of the proposals for the establishment of the Andhra University, it made immediate inquiries in the matter of establishing an Andhra University. I am glad to be able to state that the hon. the Minister for Education took up the question in the same spirit and organized a conference of the leading representatives of the Andhra districts at the end of November last. He took advantage of the visit of His Excellency and got a conference opened by him with the full hope that it would be possible to bring into existence the Andhra University during the course of the year 1923-24. It was for the purpose of settling some questions of detail which were not settled by the Committee that the conference was arranged. The Conference examined the various questions and settled the type of university to be established. Then, Sir, there was some difference of opinion as to the location of the university, and the Conference thought, in deference to the wishes of some of the members, that it was not desirable to decide that question in the absence of representatives of the Ceded districts; and, with the full consent of the hon. the Minister for Education, it was decided that the Conference should again be held on some day in December. If the hon. the Minister for Education had stated that any delay would lead to the postponement of the further consideration of this proposal, the House was prepared to give its decision at once. He himself agreed that we might meet at an early date later on and we accordingly adopted that course. But, Sir, what do we find? Nothing further has been done and the whole work which was done for the purpose of bringing the university into existence has ended in a failure. His Excellency Lord Willingdon in opening the Conference distinctly brought to the forefront the demand for the Andhra University and gave hopes in his preliminary remarks that it would be brought into existence at an early date. Again, the words of the hon. the Minister for Education were also encouraging.

2-45 p.m. “But now, Sir, no provision is made for any work to be done in connexion with the Andhra University. It is certainly unfair, I would suggest, that the scheme for a university which has all along been placed before this House as one leading to the expansion of education and the principle of which has been accepted by this House, should go without any provision being made. We have been in a position to make headway for reorganizing the Madras University and provide for increased expenditure. I quite realize that the expenditure provided is quite necessary for doing useful work. But is it fair to ask that the other scheme should not have been thrown out for the time being? It is most unfair and unreasonable to ask for a grant of 2 lakhs and odd only for the university to be reorganized. It is for the purpose of raising the question of the necessity for taking immediate steps towards the formation of Andhra University that I brought this motion for the reduction of the grant by Rs. 100. If the hon. the Minister is in a position to give us the assurance that this scheme is still likely to be brought forward, if not now at least in the near future, it is certainly a matter for consideration. If he can give no hopes, I think, Sir, it will be the duty of this House to press the motion and pass it, seeing that it is a matter in which it has already expressed its opinion.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—“As far as the hon. Member has stated the facts relating to the Andhra University, the Conference held at Vizagapatam and the resolutions that were passed at that Conference, I am in

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full agreement with him. The further steps that were taken are perhaps not known to him. After I returned from Vizagapatam, a tentative scheme was prepared as the Finance Department required it. Unless a definite scheme in the form of a Bill stating the full financial responsibility was placed at the disposal of the Finance Department, they would not examine the matter at all. Therefore, taking a rough survey of the requirements, it was suggested to the Finance Department what the liability would be. But the matter would not be accepted by the Finance Department, even with the outline that was prepared out of the resolutions of the Conference. Unlike the Madras University, the Andhra University is a new scheme and the full amount of financial responsibility must be ascertained. The Finance Department insisted not only on the full financial responsibility but on full details in the form of a Bill that would be placed before the House, and said that until a Bill was prepared for the purpose of the Andhra University it would not be possible to expect anything like a provision from the Finance Committee. But all that I could do in the matter was done: viz., the information that could be gathered from the report and the resolutions of the Conference were placed before them. The matter was placed before the Finance Committee, which discussed the matter at length.

“The final resolution is:

Read proposals for including provision in the Budget for 1923-24 for the Andhra University estimated to cost about 30 lakhs non-recurring and 6 lakhs recurring: proposed Budget provision for 1923-24—6 lakhs.

It does not appear to the Committee that the finances of the Presidency are in a condition to bear the expense of another university pending remission of part of the contribution to the Government of India. Meanwhile, the present scheme has not advanced to a stage at which any examination of its financial aspects is possible.

The resolution is dated 20th January 1923. Matters were so far pressed and have advanced from the stage where we left at Vizagapatam as to place the idea of the scheme before the Finance Department, and on the scheme that was placed this was the resolution passed. The resolution says that if there is a reduction in the Provincial contribution to the Government of India the scheme will be considered. Not only that; they further say that the present scheme has not advanced to a stage at which any examination of its financial aspects is possible. That question will have to be taken up and the scheme will be advanced further in order to make it more and more definite.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“Mr. President, I think we Andhras feel grateful to the hon. the Minister for Education to the extent to which he has taken steps to send a scheme to the Finance Member and get it placed before the Finance Committee. The main objections which the Finance Committee entertained about this seem to be two. Firstly, the development of the Andhra University scheme must be deferred till the iniquitous impost is reduced. If I understand further the view of the Finance Committee, it means that even in the meantime they are prepared to examine the question if details are furnished. Then, Sir, my question to the hon. Member is: what is it he has done since the 20th January, if he has had any idea of pushing forward this scheme? Of course we are hearing of supplementary grants. There is time for any scheme which the Finance Committee may wish to examine. But has the machinery been set in force and working order to furnish the further details which the Finance Committee requires? If I understand the Finance Committee's spirit it means: 'give



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us the details regarding the 30 lakhs of non-recurring expenditure ; and give us details regarding the 6 lakhs of recurring expenditure.' How far these details have already been furnished, and how far they are yet to be furnished are the questions that have to be answered. The Government is really in favour of pushing through this scheme and the Finance Member has shed his crocodile tears on it. I believe that steps ought to have been taken since 20th January to push through this scheme."

Mr. G. VANDANAM :—" From the time the new Legislative Council was formed, the Andhra members of this House committed themselves to the proposition that if it was possible they must secure a university for the Andhra country. Those of us who supported the reorganization scheme of the Madras University did so on the distinct understanding that the Madras University reorganization would help us to get the Andhra University at no distant date. Last year, when the Finance Member introduced his Budget he shed some tears for not being able to make any provision for the Andhra University. But when we look at the recent Budget speech there is no word about the Andhra University. It may be that the scheme will be thrown into oblivion very soon. In the speech of the Minister, it is said that the scheme has not advanced so far as to justify a provision in the Budget. If it has not advanced so far now, after so much work, how will it advance and when will it advance ? Unless some steps are taken, it may never happen that the Andhra people will have a university of their own.

" Secondly, Sir, while so much is done for the spread of university education, while such light salaries are allotted for those who are working in the university, those who are working in the lower departments are poorly paid. The disparity is so very great that I think it is high time for the House to recognize that something must be done to raise the salaries of those in the subordinate services. That is one of the reasons why I brought this motion. There is one reason why the members of the teaching profession are so very thankful to the Minister for the scheme of provident fund. We are now able to say this much that we are thankful to him for we can die in peace. But we want also to live in comfort. The teachers in the teaching profession have not been given sufficient encouragement by increments in salaries. If it is possible, I request the hon. the Minister to do his best to reorganize the secondary and primary education and to reorganize the scales of salaries of those who are working in private institutions. This cannot be done unless the private institutions are encouraged by liberal grants. The grants that are now made to primary institutions are meagre ; in very many cases they are very discouraging. The efforts the private institutions have been making in the country are very great. Therefore it is the duty of the Government to encourage private institutions by liberal grants with a view to increase the salaries of those teachers who have been working in private institutions. With a view to bring these things to the notice of the hon. the Minister and thanking him for all that he has done for the education of this Presidency, I beg to withdraw the motion."

Diwan Bahadur R. VENKATRAM NAYUDU :—" I wish to deal, in a couple of observations, with the special reference to the Andhra University scheme. Sir, if I may make a confession of my own personal feeling in the matter, I may say that, after the mental awakening I had during the

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discussion on the Madras University Reorganization Bill, I am inclined to think in the words of a poet :

• That dream in my sleeping ear melted away.

“Notwithstanding, Sir, the information furnished by the hon. the Minister for Education, I am led to believe that the Andhra University scheme is more a pious hope than a problem of practical politics. If, however, Sir, I am required to bestow a few words upon the possible chance of that scheme being visualised within a short time, I shall venture to make just a few suggestions.

“Firstly, a very close and careful consideration, in my humble opinion, will have to be given to this point—whether the resolutions adopted by the Conference at Vizagapatam have indications tending materially to reduce the original financial forecast as regards the requirements of the Andhra University. The original forecast was that something like 30 lakhs of non-recurring and 6 lakhs of annually recurring expenditure would be necessary. This was produced on the basis of a strict, uncompromising unitary university at a particular locality. I believe this idea was, without being radically affected, to a considerable extent modified by the resolutions of the Conference at Vizagapatam. If that impression of mine is correct, it may be worth trying to settle the issue whether or not the financial requirements of the proposed university might as well be reconsidered. If, as I believe, such a reconsideration would lead to the conclusion that the requirements need not be pitched at such a high sum as that, it may be possible to propitiate the Finance Committee much more successfully.

“The second suggestion that I wish to submit for the consideration of this House is this : somehow, rightly or wrongly, the impression has been produced that while the Madras University to be reorganized need not be helped to any material extent by private benefactions, the success of the Andhra University will, to a considerable extent, depend upon auxiliary help from private sources. Whether this is a logical proposition to hold or not, whether it is permissible to ask why in the one case the university should be wholly a State concern and why in the other case it should be partly at least an object of private benefactions, I cannot say. I believe it is an imperative duty devolving upon all those who sincerely and earnestly desire that an Andhra University should be shortly inaugurated, to lay their heads together and see how far this—I would not say condition precedent—suggestion on the part of the Government could be met. I do believe that if a small but representative influential party is got up and if that party takes upon itself to approach, in the proper manner,—shall I say with the necessary influence, which influence it will not be improper on the part of my hon. friend to impart, if he were so inclined?—certain quarters, I am not without hope that there will be some substantial response to such an appeal. Let these two considerations, I submit, be given such attention as they deserve.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“Sir, I find from the statement made by the hon. the Minister for Education that on two grounds the scheme for an Andhra University has been postponed indefinitely, or perhaps shelved. One is the present financial stringency of the Madras Government, and it is said that it will not be relieved unless the ‘impost’ is reduced. The other ground is that the scheme, as submitted, is not sufficiently definite for immediate action to be taken.



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"Now, Sir, as regards the first point, I have not much to say. It may be or it may not be that unless the impost is reduced, the Madras Government will not be in a position to finance the Andhra University. But, truly, the present Budget of the Madras Government is not so hopeless as the previous ones. We have nearly balanced the Budget, and if the various proposals are carried into effect and strict retrenchment and economies are pursued in the coming year, as has been the case during the present one, we might even have a surplus.

"The second argument seems to me to require a little analysis especially by those who have had the honour and privilege of serving on the Committee of which my hon. friend, Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar, was the president.

"Sir, in that body there were not merely non-officials but responsible men of the position and status of the Director of Public Instruction; and I do say that the scheme is practically definite. It contemplates two primary considerations: one for immediate acceptance and the other a kind of ideal to be kept in view and gradually worked up to. The Committee was therefore obliged to submit this scheme trying to forecast the expenditure that will be required if the whole scheme materialized. They did not say, neither are there indications, that some beginning should not be made. I, therefore, feel that any criticism of the scheme is somewhat of the nature of an after-thought, and that the real difficulty is that there is no money. If the scheme was so imperfect, I cannot understand how it was that the hon. the Minister for Education gave so many assurances on so many occasions, and even went the length of holding a big Conference at Vizagapatam in order to settle primarily the question of location and secondarily the question of private benefactions. If Government are too poor to undertake the task, let them say so candidly, and not try to throw the blame on the people who did their best to submit a definite scheme. I, therefore, think that the unitary ideal was not the sole cause of the financial stringency of the Government. I mean to say that it was not because of the high estimates that were put forward that the scheme was held in abeyance. Even under an affiliated scheme, even if we did no more than follow the kind of reorganization which my hon. friend, the Minister for Education, has succeeded in imposing on the Madras University, we shall have to provide at a central place scope for all those developments that the Committee recommended. The Committee also tried to avoid overlapping. It emphasised the need of developing those branches which were not already sufficiently provided for in the existing scheme of higher education in the Madras Presidency. For these reasons, I feel inclined to say that the Government must take up this matter more seriously. They are always willing to spend money for so many purposes; but for this one purpose they say 'we cannot find money'. There is a provision for the reorganization of the Madras University—I say this not because I am not in favour of it,—but when it comes to the Andhra University they turn it down and say 'we want a scheme so definite that even the microscope will not be able to reveal further details'. I do hope, therefore, that my hon. friend will propose a supplementary grant in this matter. Many of us who have supported the Madras University have committed ourselves to our constituencies in this matter. This is not a question of Andhras *versus* Tamilians or any such thing. The Senate has tabled a resolution to this effect; and the Legislative Council has also passed a resolution to the same effect. I therefore think that this question must be regarded as one of those with which, as it were, the honour and prestige of

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the Legislative Council itself is involved, and we must therefore force the Government to take the necessary steps. But I do not know how by reducing the grant in question the purpose will be served. I hope the hon. the Minister will assure us that he will put more energy into the matter."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, at first I had no intention of intervening in this debate, but the statement of my hon. friend, the Minister for Education, that the Finance Committee threw this scheme out, has compelled me to speak. The fact was, merely a grant of five lakhs of rupees was asked for the Andhra University. There were no other facts before us to decide whether this amount was necessary. We had no other alternative than throwing it out. We did not know for what purpose that money was to be utilized. I heard my hon. friend, Mr. Ramalinga Reddi, say that the Committee which investigated the question of establishing the Andhra University had submitted a report. I have had the privilege of going through that report. With all due deference to the Members of the Committee, I think I must say that there is nothing definite in the proposals, except that the new university should be a unitary one. Mr. Ramalinga Reddi said that the hon. the Minister went up to Vizagapatam to settle about the question of location. The whole trouble, Sir, is one of location. That meeting actually dispersed without having any idea as to where the university was to be located. My friends from the Ceded districts said that the university ought to be located in some place in the Ceded districts, because the Ceded districts would be the most central portion of the Andhra country."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" They are backward."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I dispute the statement, Sir."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" I too dispute it, Sir, they are not backward in education."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" My friends from Vizagapatam, on the other hand, said that there was a first-grade college in Vizianagram and that when such was the case, the Andhra University should be located there. When there was such a difference of opinion among the learned people in the Andhra country, we the Members of the Finance Committee had no other alternative than to tell the Government that we did not recommend the scheme."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, so many references have been made to the Finance Committee and its decisions that I feel tempted to claim the attention of the House for a minute or two. I am rather inclined to think that the decisions of the Finance Committee cannot be accepted implicitly, but should be taken with a pinch of salt. What I mean to say is this: Oftentimes we get the connected papers very late, sometimes at 8 or 9, or even later in the night on the day previous to the meeting, and it may not always be possible for us to grasp all the things placed before us and to be ready for discussion the next day. If the Government really want to claim that authority for the decisions of the Finance Committee as they do in this case, I say the proper course for them will be to give the Finance Committee ample time, at least one week's time, to ponder over the papers that are sent to them to enable them to arrive at right and sound conclusions. That is all I want to say, Sir."



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Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—“I should like to make one or two observations in regard to the remarks 3-15 p.m. made by several hon. Members on this very vexed question of the starting of a new university. I cannot help giving expression to the feeling that in pushing forward a Bill for the reorganization of the Madras University, my hon. friend, the Minister for Education, has indefinitely put off the fulfilment of our hopes for the establishment of another university for the Andhra districts. My hon. friend, while that scheme was in his hands for several months, took up this question of the reorganization of the Madras University, and he now finds various obstacles in his way. There are no finances for that scheme, while there are funds allotted to the Madras University. I do not at present wish to say anything in regard to the motion for the allotment of funds for the Madras University ; but undoubtedly, there is the feeling that in pushing the reorganization of the Madras University the chance of finding funds for the new university scheme has been lessened ; and, as my hon. friend Diwan Bahadur Venkataratnam Nayudu put it, it is the vanishing of the dream which all of us had quite a number of years. Sir, apart from these questions, my hon. friend, the Minister, claims that since the meeting at Vizagapatam, various steps have been taken to further the progress of the Andhra University scheme, and the steps, he points out, consist in the single resolution of the Finance Committee, explanation in reference to which has been made to-day by two of the members of that Committee. Now, as has been pointed out by Diwan Bahadur Venkataratnam Nayudu, whatever may be the original schemes, certainly a decision was come to as regards the type of the university at Vizagapatam and that as bearing on the finance question was also examined. I may ask my hon. friend, the Minister, whether any consideration has been given to this decision.

“Then my hon. friend, Dr. Subbarayan, stated that the Finance Committee was not given any information as to what the exact scheme was that was to be financed, and for that reason more than any other they were not able to find the funds. The hon. Mr. Patro said that there was a scheme before the Finance Committee ; Dr. Subbarayan said that he had absolutely no information on which to allot funds for this scheme. Dr. Subbarayan referred to the question of the location of the university. It is undoubtedly true that there was a divergence of opinion as to the place. When we met at Vizagapatam, it was stated that the Minister would take steps to summon some more representatives of the country to another conference as early as possible, and it was requested that the conference might be held sometime in December. The date was also suggested as the 16th December. Though he could not commit himself to the date, he said he would do his best to summon that conference as early as possible, so that the Finance Committee and the Government might be informed that this question of location had also been settled in a way satisfactory to both parties. Nothing definite has been done towards the summoning of this conference. I do not wish to multiply facts. But I do think that, if the hon. the Minister was inclined to support this scheme, he should have been far more energetic in pushing it forward, much more energetic in making the scheme more practical than it was ; and from the financial point of view, if it was placed in the position in which it should have been before the Finance Committee, I am certain that it would have been possible to finance this scheme as well as the Madras University scheme. No efforts have been made, and we have a right to

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complain that the result of the Madras University scheme is the indefinite postponement of the establishment of another university. No definite statement has been made to-day to induce in us the belief or hope that in the near future anything more than what has been done will be done to give effect to this scheme. Two hon. Members who have served on the Committee have already explained that there was nothing definite arrived at with regard to the scheme. It is true that the ultimate cost of the scheme was estimated at 30 lakhs or so. But a portion of the scheme can be given effect to now, and the rest of the expenditure foreshadowed can be allotted in the course of a number of years. Therefore, Sir, we cannot resist the feeling that for some reason or other, this scheme for the establishment of a new university has not been pushed through. And unless my hon. friend gives a more definite statement of his intentions, we shall have to draw the inference that the chances of that scheme taking shape will not be any more furthered than they have been in the past. There is no doubt that this question of the Andhra University will be coming up year after year. With all respect to my friend, Mr. Reddi, who said that this question of mufassal colleges *versus* Madras University was constantly coming up, I do think that this question of the establishment of another university would be mentioned every time there is a further allotment made to the Madras University."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR :—"Sir, after hearing the explanation that has been given by the hon. the Minister for Education on Mr. Krishna Rao's motion, two observations suggest themselves to me. One of them is that there is never an indication so far which will falsify the well-founded belief in the Andhra mind that the Government or those who are responsible are not at all serious about bringing this Andhra University into existence. The second observation is that, if the facts were otherwise, it was time enough that some step had been taken in the direction of showing how the Andhra view was wrong. Now, Sir, I quite grant that the expenses—the final and the recurring expenses—connected with the starting of an Andhra University, will be much greater than what the Government will be confronted with respecting the Madras University. But, I believe, that so far as the university and the general public were concerned, they had committed themselves very much earlier than this House had to the starting of an Andhra University. And when you see the rate of progress that has been made with the idea of converting the Madras University into a residential university and the starting of an Andhra University, you will find that the disparity is striking, and that some explanation other than want of money must be forthcoming. So far as I am concerned, though I am not myself an Andhra, I am perfectly in sympathy with the starting of an Andhra University. One explanation that suggests itself to me as the possible reason for the disparity is that in the case of the Andhra University, the results for a long time to come may not be quite so strikingly obvious, and that might perhaps have stood in the way of the Andhra University being given a reality which it all along deserves. Now, Sir, seeing that there has already been a pledge, as it were, given that the university should be started, I think, that some further explanation is due to this House, than what the hon. the Minister for Education has given, as to why it is there has been so much delay. He told us that the Finance Committee wanted details; but when you compare the insistence of the Finance Committee for details in regard to this with the want of such insistence when the demand



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is made on behalf of the Madras University, it is somewhat difficult to understand the exact position of the Finance Committee in the matter.

“Dr. Subbarayan pointed out to us that the reason why the Finance Committee was not able to do anything in the matter was partly, if not wholly, on account of this, viz., that the report of the Committee—the Andhra University Committee—had nothing definite about it. Now, therefore, Sir, I beg to join issue with him and those who have thought like him. The fact is that this Andhra University Committee was asked to state what in its opinion must be the general lines of a university for the Andhra country. We have stated there what exactly according to us ought to be the lines. We have also indicated how exactly the university is to progress, what exactly the faculties are that must be given the first consideration, what the staff required should be, what the nature of the staff ought to be, and what, in our opinion, may be the ultimate cost of giving effect to the whole of this scheme. Further than that, the Committee could not have gone for this reason that it did not know what exactly the funds were that were available for the purpose of giving effect to this idea; moreover, it did not know where exactly the university was to be located, and therefore in the absence of fuller materials they could not have made a better report than what they did. But whatever may be necessary for the purpose of starting a university you will find in the report. As a matter of fact that report was sent over a year ago, and surely some explanation is due to this House as to what has been done on that report, what were the materials that have been gathered in the light of that report so as to hazard the starting of the Andhra University. The question of funds is very important no doubt, and my hon. friend, Diwan Bahadur Venkataratnam Nayudu, pointed out, that perhaps with application and energy it might be possible for large funds to be collected from private sources which may go to supplement whatever grants the Government may be called upon to give. On the whole, Sir, the position is very unsatisfactory and I do not think that the House can be satisfied with the explanation that has been given by the hon. the Minister for Education.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—“Mr. President, the Finance Committee has come in for a lot of criticism in this matter, and it is necessary that as Member of that Committee I should state what our position was. Well, Sir, it was bad enough to allot a lump sum grant for the University reorganization for which an Act was passed. Here is a university the organization of which has not been settled, no Act has been passed, even the locality of the university has not yet been fixed, and we are asked seriously why we, sitting in the Finance Committee, did not sanction a lump sum grant for that. Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar took objection to the lump sum grant for reorganizing the Madras University for which an Act has been passed; at the same time, he takes us to task for not allotting funds for the Andhra University.”

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR:—“I am afraid I have not been properly understood. What I meant was this, 3-30 p.m. that if the Finance Committee was satisfied that such details as were supplied to them with reference to the Madras University, could have been given with respect to the Andhra University, and if those details were not given, it was the fault of the hon. the Minister for Education. That was my position.”

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Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, the difference between the reorganization scheme of the Madras University and the creation of the Andhra University is this. In the one case, an Act has been passed and the lines on which the university ought to work has been settled, while in the case of the other nothing is settled. So, Sir, it was thought too early to provide an allotment for the Andhra University. Not only that: we were already, in the beginning of the year, and we knew that the Council would be dissolved in September as it was then believed. There was no chance for a Bill being introduced and passed into law before the new Council would come into existence. Granting that position, we thought, Sir, it would not be proper for allotting a lump sum for a scheme which was not at all mature and for which nothing had been done definitely by way of even a draft Bill. That was the first consideration that led us to disallow that lump sum. Secondly, the sum asked for was a very large amount. It was 30 lakhs recurring and 6 lakhs non-recurring."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"May I ask my hon. friend whether that was the sum asked and where?"

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"It was so mentioned in the note for the Committee. Sir, already when the Bill for the reorganization of the Madras University was under discussion, my hon. friend, Mr. Raja, raised the question whether we could find money for university education and whether the interests of primary and secondary education would not suffer. We were budgeting for a deficit of 35 lakhs. That was the position in which we had to consider the question. Is it right, Sir, that in such circumstances the Committee should commit themselves to a new policy which will involve a recurring expenditure of 6 lakhs? We thought that we were not in a position to undertake large schemes. I am sorry that the position has not been understood by my hon. friend, Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar, who thought there should be some other reasons than those given. I do not think, Sir, that any other conclusion is possible when we take into consideration the real state of facts putting aside, of course, the desire of the people generally to have things that they want. I do not think, Sir, that any other conclusion was possible on the facts before the Committee."

Rev. W. MESTON :—"Sir, I trust it will not be thought strange that one who strongly supported the Madras University Reorganization Bill should intervene just for one moment in this discussion. I beg leave to say how heartily I support the effort that is now being made for the establishment of this northern university. Even at the time when the University Bill for Madras came before us, it was thought by me, and by many of us, that as soon as the reorganization of the Madras University was granted and the Bill was passed by this Council, the demand for other universities would be immensely strengthened, and strengthened by those who were the representatives of the localities in this House. I am delighted that the first movement in this direction has been made to-day. Those of us who were strong supporters of the Madras University Reorganization Bill foresaw this, and having seen that day not far off, have rejoiced in it. I can understand the desire on the part of some to have a lump grant in the Budget for this purpose. But, Sir, there is one point which I think the Government quite well appreciate, viz., that in Madras we had the benefit of a local habitation.



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As soon as that local habitation for the north is disclosed, discovered, and decided upon, I have no doubt that the movement towards this will be tremendously advanced. I know, for instance, one college which is waiting to settle itself down in a place which will form part of that university as soon as the location is decided upon. When that is settled, we shall have no difficulty with regard to the funds that are necessary for it, and it is because of the feeling that has been evinced to-day in favour of the movement that, much as I dislike supplementary demands, yet in this particular instance I gladly welcome the suggestion for the bringing forward of a supplementary grant."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I do not take such a pessimistic view of the proposal for the Andhra University as some of my hon. friends who have supported the motion have taken. In the light of this discussion, I feel that there is every possibility of the Andhra University becoming an accomplished fact even in the course of the next year. The hon. the Minister for Education has stated that, so far as he is concerned, he agreed with the views put forward by me and that shortly after he returned from Vizagapatam, he placed the proposal before the Finance Department and later on before the Finance Committee. He pointed out that the Finance Committee were, on account of a few objections, not in a position to provide funds. Sir, the only point for consideration is the attitude of the Finance Committee. Three of my hon. friends serving in that Committee have given expression to their views, and it is only this aspect of the case that I request my hon. friends to give some consideration to. Dr. Subbarayan stated that in his opinion the proposals were not quite definite and that the scheme suggested even in the Andhra University Committee's report was not so clear as to enable the Committee to come to a decision in the matter. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar stated that very often in the course of the proceedings of the Finance Committee the papers were circulated to the members shortly before the date of the meeting, so much so that they had not sufficient time to come to a conclusion. I was somewhat struck by the way in which some of these questions were considered by the Finance Committee. We were told this morning in connexion with a motion regarding the provision for the East Coast special force that the policy underlying it was not discussed and considered in the Finance Committee. I remember it was my hon. friend, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, who stated it. They were only concerned about the adjustment of figures and they found that they had no objection to provide for that item."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. President, what I said this morning was that we were satisfied with the necessity for the force in the next year and so we sanctioned it. We did not consider the policy of having it as a permanent force. I did not say that we merely went into the figures and were satisfied."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Does my hon. friend say that even the lakh of rupees sanctioned for buildings was approved, because the force was not to be permanent?"

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, that is a distinction without a difference. It was pointed out by me and not denied by the hon. the Law Member, when that question was taken up, that provision was made for buildings a lakh of rupees in the next year and a number of other

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lakhs for the other years.\* It cannot be said, therefore, that it is not permanent. If the Finance Committee, in considering certain aspects of the problems placed before them, thought it their duty not to apply themselves to the policy underlying the motion but only to consider themselves about the desirability, of making a provision next year, I really fail to understand how they could not accept the proposals of the hon. the Minister for Education and take his statement about the necessities of the Andhra University and sanction the amount. So far as the policy is concerned, the hon. the Minister, after obtaining the information of the Committee, formulated his proposals, and sent them to the Finance Department, so that they might be placed before the Finance Committee. The policy is clear; it is one to which the Government have committed themselves. I cannot really imagine how the Committee that would not consider the policy in the case of the Special Police Force for the East Coast applied their pruning knife to this scheme for the creation of the Andhra University and said that they would not sanction the amount. I think the whole obstruction has come not from the hon. the Minister, but from the deliberations of the Finance Committee. In the light of the discussion we have had to-day, may I hope that the question will come up for consideration before the Committee once again? So far as the hon. Members of the Committee who have spoken on the subject are concerned, they have not expressed one word against the scheme for the Andhra University and simply stated that they were not satisfied there was a proper scheme. I am quite certain that the hon. the Minister with this information before him can make facts clearer still and satisfy them that the scheme is one within the range of practical politics and that it should be taken up immediately. It is very easy to convince the House and come up for a supplementary grant and make provision for the purpose, if the hon. the Minister accepts my suggestion and makes up his mind to move forward from the place in which he left the matter. If he is not in a position to take such a step, I have no other alternative but to press the motion."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, my hon. friend, Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar, repeatedly said that this matter required explanation from me. In discussing the question of the Andhra University, the hon. Member forgot the fundamental difference between the reorganization of the Madras University and the creation of an Andhra University. While in the case of Madras, we had a university in working order and fully equipped, and that all that had to be done was only a reorganization; in the case of the Andhra University, the whole thing has to be created, the place has to be decided upon and the scope and the type of the university have to be considered. Thus the difference between the two is quite clear."

Mr. G. VANDANAM :—"If in the case of the Andhra University it is found necessary to provide 30 lakhs of rupees, is it not prudent to make some provision even from now?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"The difficulty, as I pointed out to the House, is that the condition of things has to be judged. While in the case of one, a new edifice has to be constructed and equipped, in the other only reorganization had to be taken up. The difficulties before the Finance Committee were two-fold. First, the Andhra University Committee did not decide on the location of the university, and, secondly, it did not decide



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how the funds could be provided. It said that there would be a lot of private benefactions and it was the duty of the Government to go round and find funds from private benefactors."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Sir, I find that the question of location was excluded from the terms of reference to the Committee and all that the Committee was asked to do was to suggest places which in their opinion were suitable, the Government reserving to themselves the right to fix the location."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"I submit to the House that the difficulty of locating the university was felt and the Conference at Vizagapatam was called to ascertain the public feeling. The Conference was very helpful to me in the matter of further modifying the report of the Andhra University Committee. Its report ran in the direction of a unitary university; but the recommendation made to me by the Conference was in a very modified form. The creation of the Andhra University, as rightly pointed out by Diwan Bahadur Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, as suggested by the Conference, will not cost as much as it will according to the proposals of the Committee.

"Then again, Sir, we had to consider in what form the whole thing had to be put and the details were being worked out when the time came for sending the proposals for the Finance Committee. According to the rules, intimation must be given to the Finance Committee before a certain date; for, otherwise, the Committee will not consider any new scheme. So far as we could give effect to the resolutions of the Conference at Vizagapatam, the information was placed in an outline form before the Finance Committee, and I cannot blame the Committee. For, according to the rules of finance, a lump sum grant could not be given under the circumstances. I have already pointed out the fundamental fact ignored by my hon. friends that while in the case of the Madras University, there was a university already, which had only to be remodelled, the Andhra University scheme was only in an outline."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Am I to understand that whereas in the case of an established university  
3-45 p.m. the rule can be ignored and a lump sum grant can be made, in the case of another university which has yet to be established such a lump sum grant cannot be made?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, in the course of the discussion, two very useful suggestions were made by my hon. friend, Diwan Bahadur Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu: first, in the light of the recommendations made by the Conference at Vizagapatam only a modified form of the unitary university is to be inaugurated; and, secondly, will not the cost be reduced? That is a very helpful suggestion which I took up at that time, but could not continue to consider owing to other work before me. The consideration of the suggestion will be continued by me now, and I shall find out whether in the light of the recommendation of the Conference, the cost cannot be reduced and greater economies found out in other directions.

"As for my going about and obtaining funds from the various people who are likely to give grants or donations, I shall do what I can to obtain help in that direction. If a committee is formed for the purpose it may do some good work, and I suggested to my friend, Mr. Narasimha Raju, that if

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such a committee was formed and if they go round to the various zamindars and other landholders, and big vakils and others who are able to contribute money to the university, I would give all the help I can in the matter. That suggestion was made by me already, and if I can do anything in that matter, I shall very gladly do so."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I ask a small piece of information from the hon. the Minister, Sir, namely, whether my friend would consider what the Rev. W. Meston has . . ."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"You have already spoken and the debate cannot be prolonged."

Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu rose to speak.

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member cannot make a speech again."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, unless I explain the matter, it will not be clear to the House."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"Are you going to withdraw your motion or press it?"

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"All that I want to suggest is that if the hon. the Minister will say clearly that he will take further steps in the direction indicated by me, I will not press this motion. I want to make my position clear and assure myself that he will take further steps in the matter of bringing the Andhra University into existence. The hon. the Minister was not clear about it in his reply."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"I think he has given that assurance in emphatic terms, and he was loud enough in giving that assurance."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Accepting your interpretation, Sir, I withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

#### MOTION No. 149

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for medical inspection by Re. 1.*

Sir, I tabled this motion with the intention of eliciting from the hon. the Minister in charge of this portfolio information as to how far he has progressed, how many schools are under medical inspection in this Presidency, how many boys are under medical examination, how many medical inspectors there are, and how they are trained, and if there is a separate cadre for them. From the provisions entered in the Budget we find that medical inspection is not advancing at all. For the last two years the same amount is being budgeted for and spent. For the matter of that, we find from page 135, that for the year 1922-23 the Minister allotted Rs. 25,000 whereas in the revised budget we find that he was able to spend only Rs. 500. For 1923-24 he has only budgeted for Rs. 15,000. That means that instead of going ahead, he has not been making any progress in regard to medical inspection of schools. Further, at page 127 we find a provision of Rs. 1,000 for Arts Colleges. We do not want any medical inspection in Arts Colleges. What



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we want is medical inspection of young boys in the secondary and primary schools, and for that branch the Minister has not provided more than Rs. 2,000, and even that amount was not spent last year. Sir, I want information on that point. I may say that there is no use of spending lakhs and lakhs for university education if a boy has got some defect, and when he comes up to the B.A. course, his health will be bad."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, this amount of grant includes the grants made to aided institutions for medical help. It is in the case of the Government institutions that the sole responsibility is borne by the Government. In the case of private institutions that are examined, reports have been received. These reports have not been very unanimous nor very helpful regarding the actual condition of the health of the boys. These reports were sorted and further re-examined by the Health Officer, who found that there were many defects in the case of all these reports, and that a uniform standard should be fixed. So he made proposals that assistant surgeons, duly qualified for the purpose, might be appointed for medical inspection of schools. That scheme was considered very expensive and it was afterwards proposed to the Government that the Health Officer might take charge of the inspection of schools with the assistance of his assistants and the various local medical officers. That scheme is under consideration.

"What we have been able to do up to the close of the last quinquennium is this: since the system of grants in aid to the institutions for medical inspection was introduced, more than 200 schools have been inspected under the scheme. It was also proposed to appoint three sub-assistant surgeons to co-relate and direct the work of medical inspection. But this proposal has been kept in abeyance in view of the proposal of the Health Officer who suggested that it would be better if the medical inspection could be carried on by him. The matter was discussed by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General, the Director of Public Instruction and the Health Officer, and only further investigation will show how far effect can be given to the proposals. But up to this time 200 schools were inspected."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

MOTION No. 150.

MR. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—"Sir, I beg to move the motion which stands against my name, and it runs thus :

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,32,698 for contingencies by Rs. 25,000.*

Sir, it is with considerable reluctance that I come forward with a motion of this sort, because I always think that the allotments that we have been making for improving the efficiency of educational institutions are meagre and quite inadequate for the purposes for which they are intended. Hon. Members will see that the reduction that I propose is from the extra Rs. 40,000 allotted over and above what was provided last year for this purpose, and not from any recurring expenditure at all. They will also bear in mind the fact that my proposal is not to reduce it altogether but to spend it for the same purpose but in a different quarter. What I mean to propose is that the Government College at Palghat should be converted into a first-grade college.

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"Sir, this is not a new question. As long ago as 1898, when Mr. Cecil M. Barrow was Principal of the Victoria College, Palghat, the Municipal Council of that town applied to the Government to raise the college to a first-grade college. After an exhaustive enquiry the Government disapproved of the scheme. The chief reasons for their arriving at that decision were that the proposal, if carried out, would affect the fee income of the first-grade colleges then existing, and that Palghat did not afford any facility for mental culture. But, Sir, much water has flown under the bridge since then. The present idea is to have educational institutions in isolated places remote from the bustle of the towns, and the number of students seeking admission into first-grade colleges in Madras and other places has very much increased and the authorities of those colleges will really welcome a college of that kind at Palghat. As regards the facilities for mental culture at Palghat, I am sure hon. Members will agree with me that all those facilities which Rajahmundry, Anantapur, Kumbakonam, Trichinopoly and other places where there are first-grade colleges have got, Palghat can also lay claim to have. Since then, whenever Governors of Madras visited Malabar we used to press this point in our addresses of welcome and used to get assuring and sympathetic replies. The present Governor, His Excellency Lord Willingdon, when he came to Malabar, for the first time, promised that he would see his way to give us a first-grade college at Palghat. In the pre-Reform councils one of our representatives moved a resolution on this subject and His Excellency the Governor, who was the President of the Council at that time, accepted the resolution and promised to do the needful immediately. That is with regard to the previous history.

"When I entered this Council, I myself applied to the Director of Public Instruction to take the initiative in the matter, as the Government had not taken any steps in the direction desired; but he refused to apply for affiliation. After that I tabled a resolution to the effect that the Victoria College at Palghat should be raised to the status of a first-grade college. That resolution has been hanging fire for the last so many months. Sir, hon. Members of this House will agree with me that ours is educationally a very much advanced district. In respect of primary education we have as many as 1,974 elementary schools. In regard to secondary education, we have more than 50 secondary schools. As for collegiate education, we have four second-grade colleges. In these circumstances, I think every one will agree that there is great scope for a first-grade college in Malabar. Recently, I had occasion to write to the principals of the various first-grade colleges and they were good enough to supply me with the figures as to the number of students who were admitted into their colleges in the B.A. classes from Malabar. These figures show that there are more than 430 such students from Malabar. Out of these 430 students studying in the B.A. classes elsewhere, can we not hope to get for admission at least 120 students if we open a first-grade college in Palghat immediately? The hon. the Minister for Education need not be afraid that my proposal would entail heavy expenditure. My proposal is that we could start a first-grade college at Palghat without any expenditure of money to begin with. We have excellent accommodation there. The Palghat College has several blocks of substantial buildings, and if we only abolish the high school classes, the problem of accommodation will be solved. I am sure that secondary education would not suffer on this account, because in the municipality itself



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there are already three well conducted high schools, and the taluk has 12 secondary schools outside the municipal limits. I was also told that the municipality would be only very glad to open another high school if there is a demand for it. At present, at Palghat, we have facilities for teaching all groups of subjects for the Intermediate course, and we shall only want some additional tutors, to begin with, to teach English, history, logic and mathematics for the B.A. course. I am sure the fee income would be amply sufficient to meet the cost of this extra staff. Only some provision has to be made for the purpose of library, laboratory and other equipments. I may also mention in this connexion that the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government, when he paid a visit to Malabar, visited this college and was perfectly satisfied that there was great scope for a first-grade college for Malabar. Sir, with your permission I will read what he wrote in the Visitors' book :

4 p. m. Visited this College and shown round by the Principal. The College seems to be very popular. The College classes are full to the brim. I hope and trust my hon. colleague, the Minister in charge of Education, will consider the proposal to raise this College to the status of a first-grade college. Judging from the strength of the College and the number of applications for admission rejected, I should think there is material in the district for a first-grade college.

After he left Palghat, he had occasion again to express his sympathy with the proposal for a first-grade college for Malabar at the prize distribution ceremony at Cherplacherry, and said that he was perfectly satisfied that Palghat was the place for a first-grade college.

"Sir, a few minutes ago, we had a good deal said in favour of the Andhra University. They have three or four first-grade colleges in the Andhra province. I was myself one of the members of the Committee appointed for the Andhra University, and I entirely sympathize with their aspirations. But I may say that the Malayalees also have a similar claim. Let us at least have a first-grade college to begin with before we aspire to have a university for ourselves. That is only a legitimate desire and as the proposal does not involve any additional expenditure, I trust the hon. the Minister will kindly help us in the matter."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—"Sir, it is hardly my intention to reduce this amount of expenditure for contingencies by Rs. 25,000. But I should like to have some information on certain points. I want to know why a smaller amount has been budgeted for books and maps when we are going to make our colleges more efficient. Again there has been more expenditure budgeted for under the heads of rents and other contingencies. I think the hon. the Minister for Education will give us an explanation for these.

"Secondly, I think our idea of putting our colleges on a more efficient basis would be useless when the Government itself, by its own dilatory action, is creating a situation which may, in course of time, reduce the number of students, and may perhaps even vacate the classes and schools. In so saying, I refer the hon. the Minister for Education to a resolution of this House regarding half-fee concession to students of backward communities. It was on the 18th February 1921 that the then Minister for Education, the late lamented Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, accepted a resolution of our hon. friend, Mr. Muhammad Usman Sahib, as amended by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and myself, that he would allow such of the poor students

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of the backward communities the concession of half-fees. Well, Sir, the then Government was kind enough to issue instructions allowing this concession of half-fee on the production of a poverty certificate. This certificate, the Government insisted, should be produced from a revenue officer of not less than the grade of a Deputy Tahsildar. It was found in practical operation that it was very hard on the students, especially students from rural areas to have the certificates from revenue officers. Then, my hon. friend, Dr. Rama Rao, tabled a resolution to the effect that Government might be pleased to accept certificates from village headmen instead of from revenue officers. My amendment on that very resolution to accept at least a certificate from the presidents of local boards so far as the rural areas were concerned and the amendment of Mr. M. C. Raja to the effect that certificates from members of the municipal councils and honorary magistrates so far as students from towns were concerned should be enough and these were accepted by the hon. the Minister for Education. All this can be seen from the proceedings of this Council on the 19th January 1922. The Minister from his very place gave us the assurance that he would carry out the intention of this House, and on that assurance Mr. Rama Rao withdrew his resolution. I am sorry, Sir, that more than a year has passed and nothing has been done in the matter. I would request the hon. the Minister for Education to see whether it is justifiable on the part of the Government to put the poor students to inconvenience and trouble, while he is making provision for more efficient education and for the university. With these words, Sir, I think that unless I get a convincing reply to this part of my speech I should ask this House to vote for this motion for reduction."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I associate myself with all that was said by my friend and colleague from Malabar, Mr. Prabhakaran Tampan, on this motion. Educationally, Sir, Malabar is one of the most advanced and foremost districts in the Presidency, and I believe I shall not be wrong if I say that probably it is the most advanced and the foremost district in the Presidency from the point of view of education. My hon. friend Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar looks at me when I make this statement."

The hon. Mr. C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is a privilege, Sir, that every Member has to look at another". (laughter)

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am very glad, Sir, that there was no special meaning in his looking at me when I stated that Malabar was the most advanced district in the Presidency from the point of view of education. There are four second-grade colleges in the district and fifty secondary schools. I do not know whether there is any other district in the Presidency which can boast of having four second-grade colleges and fifty secondary schools. In addition to this, many of the students who are reading in the B.A. classes in all the colleges in the Presidency come from the district of Malabar. Having regard to these circumstances, Sir, we, the people of Malabar, are fairly entitled to request this House to consider our request to raise the existing second-grade college at Palghat to the status of a first-grade college with sympathy. In addition to this sympathy I also call to my aid the experience of my hon. and respected friend, the First Minister, who came to Palghat and saw things for himself. My hon. friend, Mr. Patro, has not yet seen Palghat or Malabar, and the hon. the Raja of Panagal with that keen observation which he always has when he



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sees things has noted in the Visitors' book in the 'Victoria College that the college deserves to be raised to a first-grade college.

"In addition to these things, our request for raising the second-grade college at Palghat to a first-grade college rests, Sir, on a much higher ground than those that have already been mentioned. In the University Act that has been passed by this Council, provision has been made for converting certain centres, certain towns or certain localities in the 'Presidency into university centres, and we have been hearing a great deal this afternoon about the Andhra University. Of course I quite sympathize with the desires and wishes of my friends from the Andhra country for a university in their locality, and if I can do anything to assist them in their endeavour either by my voice or by my vote I shall certainly do so. Now, Sir, Palghat deserves from its situation to be a university centre. In addition to the facilities that have already been mentioned, Palghat is situated very near Coimbatore. In addition to the railway facilities connecting these two places, there are tolerably very good roads connecting them, and in Coimbatore, as we are aware, there are a number of educational institutions: there is the Agricultural College, there is the Forest College and there is also a second-grade college. Palghat possesses an excellent climate and it is bounded on two sides north and south by two rivers which flow all round the year more or less, and it has plenty of open grounds. All these facilities are just the things which are requisite for a university centre. So that, having regard to all these facilities which the place possesses, if the second-grade college which is now in existence be raised to a first-grade college, Palghat in course of time will become a university centre. Keeping this higher end in view, I think it is very desirable and necessary that the modest request contained in this resolution should be granted. It has been said that Government will be practically no losers by raising the Victoria College to a first-grade college. With these observations, I commend this motion heartily to the acceptance of this hon. House and for the acceptance of the hon. the Minister for Education."

The Rev. W. MESTON:—"Mr. President, there is only one remark that I wish to make with regard to my hon. friend Mr. Prabhakaran Tampan's advocacy of this particular matter. He has thrown his power and influence into it, and has enlarged on the facilities possessed by the district with which he is more immediately connected. There is only one point which I wish to say on. I followed him with sympathy up to almost the end when I came across with what I may call my inveterate Scottish prejudice for logic. At the very close of his remarks, having mentioned how the advocacy of the Andhra University has been pressed, he said that he thought that the reasoning would lead naturally to the institution of a first-grade college. Now, Sir, I would suggest that in fairness to the analogy it should properly be a Kerala University and not a first-grade college."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I said raising this second-grade college to a first-grade college would make it a university centre. I did not mention Kerala University. I do not know whether it was understood like that."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, the motion before the House is: to reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,32,698 for contingencies by Rs. 25,000. The contingencies referred to are

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given to the Arts colleges. As regards this I may at once submit to the House that the amount of contingencies is fully justified in the way in which we ask this demand. The increase in the amount is due to the fact that we have included under this head the laboratory charges including European stores. We have made additional provision in the budget for the purchase of European stores by the Presidency College direct from Europe instead of through the High Commissioner. That item in the ordinary course should have appeared under the head of stores purchased in Europe. Now it appears under the head of contingencies, because we have resolved to get stores direct from Europe instead of through the High Commissioner as heretofore."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Sir, may I know the reason for that departure ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" It is cheaper to get stores direct from Europe than through the High Commissioner. The second item under which a large amount is shown is ' Other contingencies '. That is due to the provision of Rs. 5,000 for the construction of additional rooms in the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur. The hon. Members will see that it is only under these two heads there is some apparent increase. But it will be noticed that the increase in the one case is not increase in reality and in the other case the increase of Rs. 5,000 is a real necessity. As far as this motion for reduction of contingencies is concerned, the hon. Member, Mr. Prabhakaran Tampan, has not said anything, but I have submitted the explanation for the consideration of this House.

" Then as regards the question of raising the second-grade college at Palghat to a first-grade college, I am afraid the case that he made out is very much against him. Even without a first-grade college, Malabar district is so well educated and is so much in advance of the other districts that the necessity for a further improvement does not seem to be at all urgent. Then as regards the raising of the Palghat College, there is a rival claim put forward by the more centrally situated Calicut. Calicut and Palghat are quarrelling with each other in the matter of establishment of a first-grade college. The matter whether a first-grade college is at all necessary is under investigation and if it is found to be necessary the question will be whether it should be located at Palghat or Calicut. At present I am not able to give any more information ; but I certainly sympathise with my hon. friend in his desire to raise the Victoria College to a first-grade college.

" Then, Sir, my hon. friend Mr. Das wanted to know whether the resolution passed by this House has been given effect to. I may tell him that a notification has already been issued giving effect to the resolution."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I may at once emphatically deny, Sir, that any such notification has been issued. There is serious trouble in the mufassal on account of the fact that the resolution has not been given effect to."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" I hope my hon. friend will be more informed before he makes an emphatic denial on any matter. I may refer him to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th March where the notification is published.

" I therefore submit that no case has been made out for reduction of any amount under contingencies."



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Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—" Sir, I wish to say a few words by way of reply."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I really do not see what the raising of the Victoria College at Palghat to a first-grade college has got to do with the allotment under contingencies. Really the whole thing is hardly relevant but as the discussion has continued on those lines, I do not wish to deny the hon. Member the right of reply."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—" Sir, I find that the hon. the Minister for Education is really in sympathy with my proposal, the only difficulty being the selection of the place for the location of the first-grade college. The question is whether the first-grade college is to be located in Calicut or in Palghat. Like the Andhra people we do not want to wrangle over the location of the college. I do not mind if one of the second-grade colleges at Calicut is raised to a first-grade college. All that I want is that there should be a first-grade college for the whole district of Malabar. But I may assure the hon. the Minister that the two colleges at Calicut, either the Zamorin College or the Christian College, are not likely to be raised to a first-grade college by the authorities concerned. The Zamorin tried his best to raise the money for that purpose and failed to collect it. He is at present contributing a fairly large amount for the upkeep of the present college and as a private gentleman nothing more can be expected of him. The Christian College authorities at Madras control the Christian College at Calicut and I am credibly informed that they too have no idea of raising it to a first-grade college. The Palghat College is a Government College and as I said already it has extensive grounds and substantial accommodation and these may be utilized to begin with. The place also affords excellent facilities for subsequently enlarging the college to the position of a university centre.

" As the hon. the Minister has assured me of his sympathy in the matter, I do not at present propose to press the motion and I beg leave to withdraw it."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

#### MOTION No. 151.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, I beg to move—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,90,200 for Arts Colleges by Rs. 1,000.*

Sir, we have heard in the course of the debates to-day complaints ranging from the establishment of new universities to the raising of a second-grade college into a first-grade college. I have also a small grievance to bring to the notice of this House, and that is why I have tabled this motion. In the Coimbatore College, there has been a Malayalam teacher from a long time past who has been teaching Malayalam to the students. It is now proposed to abolish the post of the Malayalam munshi in that college. It is nowadays the fashion of retrenchment to have at the top all expensive items and to cut off small items at the bottom. There is a large number of Government servants from Malabar in Coimbatore and a large number of their children are studying Malayalam in the College. It would seriously affect these Government officers if the Malayalam munshi is taken away from the College. I understand that a mahazar also has been sent to the Director of Public Instruction. I would request the hon. the Minister not to put his knife of retrenchment into this matter but to allow the Malayalam munshi to continue in the college as usual. I know that this teacher has been in existence for several years and

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if this teacher is now removed it would be felt as a great grievance by the inhabitants of the locality. There are a number of Malayalam students in the various classes and I believe their number is very large. It will be really hard to ask the poor Government servants to send their children to Malabar simply for the absence of Malayalam teaching facilities in Coimbatore. I therefore hope that the hon. the Minister will not only consider this matter but that he will consider it favourably."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" If the facts stated by my hon. friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, are correct, I strongly support his suggestions and earnestly appeal to the hon. the Minister not to take away this Malayalam munshi."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" My hon. friend need not at all doubt the correctness of my statement. It is absolutely correct."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I am very glad to hear that the facts stated by my hon. friend are correct."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" I have not received any mahazar referred to by my hon. friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar. If really there is such a strong case for the retention of this Malayalam munshi, I do not think the Government will interfere. If the number of students that study Malayalam is so large as to warrant the Malayalam munshi to be retained, there will be no difficulty in the matter. I will inquire into the matter and deal with it suitably."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Even if the hon. the Minister has not received any mahazar, it is not necessary to abolish the post of Malayalam munshi."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has already spoken once before."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I had not finished what I had to say. I thought that the hon. the Minister was rising to correct some matters referred to by me, and so I sat down."

" However, I have not much to add. I only wish to say that a large number of Malayalees live in Coimbatore. It would be a real hardship to the Malayalee residents of Coimbatore if they are driven to the necessity of sending their boys to Malabar for want of a Malayalam munshi in Coimbatore. I therefore request the hon. the Minister to see that this teacher is retained in the Coimbatore College."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, I received a copy of the mahazar just now referred to by my hon. friend. Probably it is on its way to the hon. the Minister through the office of the Director of Public Instruction. The college was for some time under my management as secretary until it passed to the control of the Government and I may say that, under the old management, we were satisfied that there was real necessity for a Malayalam munshi. I do not know in what stage this proposal to abolish the post is. At present the difficulty is this. Several gentlemen in Coimbatore have sent their boys already to Malabar and other places and if a census is now taken of the boys who are studying Malayalam, probably their number would be small. I know as a matter of fact that there used to be a large number of boys studying Malayalam. There are a good many Malayalee officials in Coimbatore; probably under the impression that the Malayalee munshi would be



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taken away, many of the officials have sent away their boys to other places. I therefore think that if the roll is taken at present, it may lead to the impression that there is no necessity for a Malayalam munshi at present. I therefore request the hon. the Minister not to be guided by the present number of students studying Malayalam, but to take as the standard the number of boys that were studying when the college was under the old management. I hope the hon. Minister will take our word and continue the Malayalam munshi."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am glad that my hon. friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, is satisfied as to the correctness of my statement. As pointed out by my hon. friend, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, it is not a matter to be disposed of merely on the question of the number of boys studying Malayalam at present in the colleges. He has referred to some experience which he had while he was in the management of the college. But I know that for the last 40 years there has been a Malayalam munshi in the college and from the time I was reading in the lower classes I have been seeing this munshi. So we have got the prescriptive right to claim that this teacher should be retained. I hope that the hon. Minister will kindly take our word and, instead of waiting for the mahazar or a formal report from the authorities of the college, he will order the retention of this Malayalam munshi."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

#### MOTION No. 152.

4-30 p.m. Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I move,  
Sir—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,75,181 for Government Arts Colleges (men and women) by Rs. 15,000.*

It is the rules of business that necessitate my giving a motion in this particular form. Shortly after we came here for the discussion of the budget, telegrams were sent from representatives of the Kallikotta College at Berhampur stating that they had a grievance in so far as their funds were not sufficient and that Government did not give a liberal grant and that other contributions also were not forthcoming and that for the college to run they would require about Rs. 15,000 and wanted to inquire whether it would be possible to make any such provision. Financial rules do not enable Members of this Council to make motions as was being made in the previous Council asking for definite items of expenditure. It is only by asking for omissions of some grants that we can bring to the notice of the hon. the Minister and of the Government the necessity for making provisions in respect of particular colleges. In moving this reduction, my object is to induce the Government to make proper allotments to this college which, from the reports received by me and from the copies of telegrams sent to various Members of this Council, stands sadly in need of funds for its being allowed to continue in a proper condition. I therefore think, Sir, that the hon. the Minister will be in a position to see that that college is placed in a sound financial condition."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I am afraid the motion is of a very extraordinary nature. My hon. friend's motion is to cut down this amount out of the grant, but his suggestion to me is that I should place some money at the disposal of the Kallikotta College. I am afraid it is not possible for me to agree to this motion. The policy which I have been pursuing is that in the case of aided institutions where the authorities are not

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able to manage such institutions either efficiently or economically, it is not at all sound educational policy that Government should either take over those institutions, or aid them.

“The point is this. All these institutions are raised from the position of high schools into second grade colleges.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—“I should like to know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister for Education has found any extravagance in the management of the Kallikotta College.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—“I do not refer to the Kallikotta College; I am referring to the policy. The fact is from the high school it is raised to a second grade college. The teachers of the high school are put into the second grade college also and then it is run in a very inefficient manner. Where institutions are run properly and where duly qualified principals are put in to teach, the attendance in such colleges is very good and the condition of such colleges is financially sound also. But in colleges where only high school teachers are put into the college classes as principals and lecturers, the students do not attend at all and the financial condition of such colleges is also very unsatisfactory. Therefore, it is not at all sound policy to ask Government to subsidise such colleges. The best way, as was suggested by Dr. Miller in his note, is that where such colleges as are struggling, it is better that they become efficient high schools instead of becoming weak and struggling second-grade colleges. In the case of the Berhampur colleges there is no obligation on the part of the Government to give them any aid. For many years the strength of the Kallikotta College had been falling and for all these years it was not self-supporting also. Therefore it is for the management to see whether they would continue to maintain the College in an inefficient manner, or whether they would strengthen the high school and have a proper well-equipped high school instead. However, when a deputation waited from the management of the Kallikotta College, the matter was fully discussed and they promised that in the course of two years they would be able to set their house in order and the financial equilibrium would be restored. During the first year therefore a grant of Rs. 5,000 was made; in the year 1922-23 also another grant of Rs. 5,000 was made; but Government cannot keep up an institution entirely from Government subsidies where the institution does not make any effort to improve itself and appoint qualified teachers to attract students and to make itself self-supporting. Therefore, this year according to the terms of agreement between that deputation and the Government a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 was given and it was distinctly understood that the management would not have any subsidies in future from the Government.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

#### MOTION No. 153.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Sir, my motion is:

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,70,000 for grants to non-Government Arts Colleges by Rs. 100.*

I shall be very brief, Sir, in my remarks on this motion. I would ask the hon. the Minister to assure this House that it is his policy to encourage private efforts at education as far as it lies in his power. It seems to be the fashion now, Sir, to impose very strict conditions before any private effort can even make a beginning. I wonder whether it is possible in Madras for such



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institutions as the Fergusson College of Bombay to come into being or having come to flourish. I want, if possible, to elicit from the hon. the Minister an assurance that as far as it lies in his power, he will promote private endeavour to establish aided colleges, and I think, Sir, that the Government will stand to gain considerably by this attitude. For instance, take the Madras Christian College, of which I am an old student, and the Presidency College. If we compare the two institutions, I do not think the Madras Christian College suffers in any way and yet the cost incurred on a private college, like the Madras Christian College is certainly far, far less than what the Government are spending on the Presidency College. So it is for that assurance Sir, that I have tabled this resolution."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, it has been the policy of Government to encourage the starting of aided institutions and I may say, in Madras a large amount of the educational work is being carried on by aided institutions and the country and the Government appreciate the very great service which the aided institutions render to the cause of education in this province."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Just now I happen to know of a case, Sir, in which the Government or rather the Syndicate wanted a lakh of rupees before they would sanction the establishment of a college. I think, Sir, that that was a very very severe condition to impose on private endeavour. That was why I placed this motion for the consideration of the House. But after the assurance of the hon. the Minister, I have no objection to withdraw it."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

#### MOTION No. 154.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move—

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 19,52,302 for Education—Secondary by Rs. 100.*

I want again, Sir, the Government to pursue a more generous policy in regard to aiding municipal and local fund secondary schools. In some cases, Sir, the Government have undertaken to pay the net cost of some of the schools maintained by certain municipalities and local bodies, but they sanctioned this arrangement long long ago when it was possible for the management to secure the services of capable teachers at a comparatively low pay. But things have changed now. Government institutions are paying very much more than what has been sanctioned for these municipal or local institutions and the local bodies find it very difficult indeed to secure the services of capable teachers to teach in their high schools. The result is they are obliged to pay heavily if they want to get efficient teachers, but the Government are very strict in adhering to their old orders and refuse to pay to these local bodies anything more to meet the deficit which is necessarily involved by such an arrangement. I shall give one instance. There is a high school at Adoni. The Government have promised to pay the net cost thereof and I think the headmaster's pay was originally fixed at Rs. 150. But the municipality is not able to get the services of a satisfactory teacher for that amount and is obliged to get the services of a capable teacher by paying him a larger sum than Rs. 150 originally fixed. Yet the Government are reluctant to sanction the additional expenditure which the municipality has to incur under the changed conditions. The school needs efficient assistants to teach

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mathematics, and other subjects and the municipality is obliged to pay such assistants a larger pay than of old and it is rather hard if the Government are not prepared to render help in meeting the deficit. The same remark applies to the Hospet municipal high school also with certain modifications. In these cases a more liberal treatment should be given by the Government especially as it is not possible for the local bodies to meet the situation out of their own resources."

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"The policy of the Government will be clear from the figures put into the budget in the case of secondary education. The direct grant to secondary schools has been raised from Rs. 7,37,800 to Rs. 9,25,000. Again, the grant to local bodies for secondary education was raised from Rs. 5,29,300 to Rs. 6,97,000. I do not of course read the details. Hon. Members will see that the total has been raised from Rs. 16,16,800 to Rs. 19,61,300. That, I believe, is a liberal policy pursued in connexion with grant-in-aid for aided and public schools. With regard to particular institutions, like Adoni, the education rules are that the net cost should be calculated according to the original scheme at which expenditure was allowed, but if there is any particular difficulty—I have not heard of any such—then full discretion is given to local bodies themselves to appoint their own teachers and Government do not interfere with such discretion. But in this particular case a Government servant was lent to the institution, and the salary of the Government servant will come under the class of revenue and charges, and if the cost is too much, it is a matter for enquiry and consideration."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I have not had a very satisfactory assurance from the hon. the Minister. It is not one teacher, but other teachers also are in the same footing. No doubt the municipality can employ a teacher in any way, but it cannot get a teacher on the pay originally sanctioned by Government under present conditions. So I plead for sympathy particularly in regard to such cases. Anyhow as the remarks made by the hon. the Minister are favourable to me, I withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

MOTION No. 155.

*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 56,68,700 for grants to local bodies for primary education by Rs. 100.*

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"It is not the intention of this

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House nor mine to reduce anything from the allotment under this head, but we are sorry to note that the grant under this head has not shown any increase nor has it kept pace with the increased revenues of the province and also with the increased needs of the people of this presidency for more educational facilities. Sir, ever since the inauguration of the reforms it has become the first and foremost duty of this Government to educate the people and specially to spread primary education. It has to be noted here that this idea has not at all been realised. Quoting from the reports of the Director of Public Instruction—page 3—it may be seen for 1919-20 we had facilities for 1,730,000 students, for 1920-21 we had facilities for 1,799,000 students and in the first year of the reforms, i.e., 1921-22, we had facilities for 1,837,000 students. While in a pre-reform year we had facilities for 69 thousand students; in a post-reform year we have facilities for only 38 thousand students. This shows a proportionate



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decrease when we ourselves here and the people at large in the country wanted more primary education and when the party in power made it known as its policy that more facilities must be given for spreading primary education. We see that very little progress has been made in education and is much less than those in the days of bureaucracy.

"Then coming to the allotment under this head of expenditure we see that less money is budgeted for contribution to local bodies for the construction of school buildings. I may, in this connexion, bring to the notice of the hon. the Minister for Education that the greatest difficulty is felt by the local bodies for accommodation. The hon. the Minister is pleased to frame the rules fixing  $9\frac{1}{2}$  square feet as the accommodation for a student in the primary schools, and the inspecting officers have, in season and out of season, made it a point to enforce these rules with all their rigour. Under such conditions I think it would hardly be wise for the Government to budget for a less amount this year than in previous years.

"Then, Sir, much activity was shown in the direction of vocational training and education and the people of the presidency expected very much from the ceaseless attempts of the hon. the Minister towards vocational training. What have we got after two years? We have got nothing just approaching the position of a mountain in labour that brought forth a mouse. We budgeted in the year 1922-23 for Rs. 72,000 and this year we have nothing for vocational education.

"We see that the building grants to aided institutions have been increased. I, as a member of the District Educational Council, have seen how difficult it is for managers of aided institutions to utilize the grant as the rules on this are very hard. Managers of aided institutions find it very difficult to utilize the money and budgeting for more money under this head would, I am sure, be budgeting for an item for which very little has to be spent. Under these circumstances I would appeal that the hon. the Minister to make more provision for education and specially for primary education. With these words, I beg to move my motion."

MR. V. P. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI:—"Mr. President, Sir, our Minister is very sympathetic towards primary education. We want to introduce free and compulsory education all over the presidency, but there is some difficulty, Sir, in introducing this because, first of all, the Government insist that every municipality and local board should raise a separate tax so that the local bodies may be given an equivalent amount by the Government and if they do not do so, the Government refuse to pay.

"Besides, there are other presidencies which are more liberal in this matter, such as Bombay which pays two-thirds of the amount raised by the local bodies. Our Madras Government pays only half of the amount. I think the Act that is in force here does not seem to be very liberal in this matter. If we want that free and compulsory education should be introduced in this presidency, I think the rules ought to be altered so that Government may be able to pay two-thirds of the amount raised by the local bodies. The duty of levying a tax is not a pleasant duty. The municipalities, the local boards and the landlords think that they are very heavily taxed. The Government would give an inducement to the local bodies to raise a tax if the Government would undertake to pay two-thirds.

"The pay of the elementary teachers, as it is, is not sufficient at all. It is not sufficient even to maintain one soul. The teachers have large families to

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support. They ought to be paid liberally. Some time ago, they were getting war allowance and other allowances and these allowances have been stopped now. The Government promise to pay only a certain amount to each local body if they raise an equal amount. The municipalities and local boards are reluctant to raise an amount equal to what the Government pay. So the poor teachers do not get anything at all. We hear much about the introduction of vocational teaching in the primary schools. We do not know what vocational training is. Vocational training has not been introduced in any school. I hope that this training will be introduced and the Government would take an interest and see that every school gives this training."

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR:—"Sir, I fully sympathise with my friend Mr. Das in his anxiety and alarm at the slow progress of elementary education and his eagerness that larger sums should be spent on elementary education. The hon. Member Mr. Pakkiriswami Pillai seems to suggest that, while the Minister professes great sincerity and earnestness in practice, there is little work done and not much enthusiasm. I should think, Sir, that having been an eyewitness myself to the earnest efforts made by the hon. the Minister for Education for spreading elementary education even free and compulsory elementary education in several districts in the south, I must in all fairness admit that there is no lack of enthusiasm, sincerity and earnestness on his part, but that the slow progress so far made is due to certain limitations. If many things have not been done it is not because the hon. the Minister has not made practice square with profession, but because of limitations arising from the operation of certain Acts and rules already in force. As the hon. Member Mr. Das suggested, there is a feeling in the country that in the days of the bureaucracy, elementary education was advancing by leaps and bounds. As I have already pointed out with the introduction of the Elementary Education Act and the application of the rule requiring the rupee for rupee contribution, progress in this direction is rather slow. I remember to have heard the hon. the Minister for Education when he appealed to large audiences consisting not only of educated men but also of persons directly responsible for, and directly interested in, the spread of elementary education, that is members of the local bodies, making a promise to reduce the cost of buildings. I remember his very words that it was better to have education imparted under the shade of a tree than to have no education at all. He was not in favour of the old type-designed buildings. He said he would even allow a school to be conducted in thatched sheds. I believe it is because of his earnestness in this matter that a new and cheaper type-designed plan has been introduced.

"As regards vocational training spoken of by the hon. Member, Mr. Pakkiriswami Pillai, earnest endeavours have been made in this direction and a special expert has been appointed; but on account of the unsettled nature of the kind of course to be introduced, etc., not much has been done, nor much is capable of being done at present. Therefore, Sir, while I sympathise with the objects of my hon. friend Mr. Das, at the same time in all fairness I must admit that the work is really an uphill work and that the local bodies have to be constantly appealed to. Considering the fact that we have nearly 100 municipalities and local bodies that must take up this work of spreading elementary education this is indeed a difficult work. This is a work which must appeal to every patriotic Indian, and the right way of doing it is to employ the right sort of men for it. I should like to take this opportunity



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of drawing the attention of the House to the various limitations—limitations arising from the operation of the Elementary Education Act—which perhaps account for a great deal of the slow progress made in elementary education.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—“Reference has been made to the fact that there is a decrease in the school-going population.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“No reference was made to the decrease in the number of students, but certainly reference was made to the fact that the progress of education proportionately has not kept pace as it had done before. My figures indicate that.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—“Sir, the facts are otherwise. The figures that I have before me in the Administration Report show that the figures quoted by my hon. friend are not quite accurate. Year after year we are going on adding to the number of our elementary schools already existing. If that be any criterion of judging the expansion

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of elementary education, I think the figures in the Administration Report will show that elementary education has been expanding more than before.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“I am speaking from the report of the Director of Public Instruction, page 3, for the year 1921-22.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member had better hear the Minister for Education through.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—“The Government of India in the pre-Reform days were subsidising the local bodies with their large profits derived from the opium revenue. They did not know how to spend their money and they were therefore giving funds to the local bodies for the expansion of elementary education. After the Reforms the income from the Government of India to the local Governments for the purpose of expanding elementary education has gone, and the provincial revenues have to bear the whole burden.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“Has not the income also increased ?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—“After the agitation set by my hon. friends the salaries of officials were raised. If there was increase of revenue, there was also increase of salaries to teachers. Before the Reforms were inaugurated, Government of India were giving to the Provincial Governments subsidies for starting elementary schools. Some of the elementary schools were even unable to build their schools, and the Government of India were giving enough of subsidies to the local Government which were in turn given to local bodies to meet their requirements. This subsidy has been taken away now. What is the result ? The provincial Government is driven to the necessity of bearing the whole burden. The idea of expanding elementary education is well kept in mind, and the budget allotments for the year 1921-22, 1922-23 and 1923-24 so far show that there has been an increase of 9 lakhs of rupees under the head of ‘Elementary Education’. This, I hope, will convince hon. Members that we are keeping in view the expansion of elementary education. But we cannot always go as fast as we wish. As to the demands made by my hon. friend that there should be more rapid progress, I wish it were possible to realise that ideal. But we are unable to go in the same pace as he wishes us to do. As my hon. friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar said, there are limitations, and we should have to

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to proceed only under certain conditions. I am equally anxious that the progress of elementary education should be more rapid than it is to-day. But how is that to be achieved? The Elementary Education Act has vested the responsibility in the local bodies. The local bodies have to raise education cess. If local bodies raise local rates the Provincial Government will give them an equal amount of grant. In connexion with private and aided institutions grants were given for the purpose of starting new educational centres and also for the purpose of expanding elementary education. Now in the grant made to District Educational Councils there is an increased provision. This year in connexion with the expansion of elementary education we have made more provision, and this year nearly 84 local bodies have raised education cess. We have provided them with funds to meet their requirements under that head. The expansion of elementary education should form the first charge on provincial revenues, and I would also ask the local bodies to consider it in the same manner. If they do this, then there will be no need to complain that elementary education is not progressing. As I said already, the local bodies and the district educational councils have to realise that they are responsible for the expansion of elementary education, but instead of doing that, to place the whole burden upon the Government is, I think, not at all fair. We may be able to obtain more money for the education budget and correspondingly allot more provision for the purpose of expanding elementary education."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"The hon. the Education Minister has just now told us, that the Government of Madras were getting very large sums from the opium revenue which they did not know how to spend. I think the hon. the Finance Member will be the proper person to answer such a query. As for the responsibility that is cast upon the local bodies for the advancement of elementary education, I think the hon. the Minister for Education has done an injustice to the local bodies in throwing the whole burden of primary education upon them, while primary education in every other country in the world is considered as a charge on the whole nation. After enacting a certain Act if the Government think that they can throw off the whole responsibility and themselves keep quiet, I shall have nothing to say on the matter. The party in power has from the very beginning been proclaiming that primary education will be their main aim, and the hon. the Minister for Education while introducing his University Bill assured us that sufficient money would be found for primary education. But we see nothing in the budget for the opening of new schools this year. Several hon. Members have admitted that Government's contribution to local bodies is insufficient. As regards vocational training about which there was so much uproar, it finds no place. For all these we find practically no convincing reply from the hon. the Minister for Education. We hope that he will give this subject due consideration and will make it his policy to expand primary education for which he is solely responsible both to this House and also to the people whom he represents. With these observations I wish to withdraw my motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 19th day of March.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,  
*Secretary to the Legislative Council.*